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Bloc Delegates Address Vienna CSCE Meeting

GDR's Fischer Speaks

LD2005203988 East Berlin ADN
International Service in German 1353 GMT 20 May 88

[Text] Vienna, 20 May ADN—GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer gave a speech at a plenary session of the Vienna CSCE followup meeting today. He said that with the improvement of the international climate the possibilities for preserving and deepening the CSCE process were better. This has also increased the responsibility of all states for sustaining this process so as to shape it so that peace will become more secure and the basic problems of mankind will be solved step-by-step. It was up to the 35 states represented in Vienna to be aware and meet this challenge. This means not only carefully preserving what has been achieved with great effort, but building Europe into a common home. The 10 principles of the Helsinki Final Act, if they are strictly observed by all member states, remain viable pillars of this European edifice.

For this reason alone, they also must not neglect to emphasize the basic meaning of the principles in the final document of the Vienna followup meeting. Respect for the sovereign equality of nations, respect for national laws, renunciation of all interference in the internal affairs of others remain elementary preconditions for productive cooperation. This can only be shaped peacefully through political dialogue.

In order to ensure that the disarmament process that has just been put in motion does not come to a standstill, the Vienna meeting must above all agree on starting negotiations on conventional disarmament in Europe and on the continuation of the conference on confidence- and security-building measures that started in Stockholm, said Oskar Fischer. The GDR welcomes the progress reached in the talks of the states between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on a mandate for these negotiations.

The agreement already reached to start negotiations in 1988 on a reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals required an early settlement of outstanding questions on the negotiations on a mandate because the GDR is situated in the region with the biggest military presence and concentration of armaments in the world, the minister said, it had a special interest in the success of these negotiations, which are to reduce step-by-step the capacity for aggression on both sides and lastingly lower military expenditures. The agreed disarmament in one type of weapon must not, however, be wrecked by intensified arming and so-called modernization in other spheres. Because of these considerations, the GDR supports negotiations on the reduction of the tactical nuclear weapons in Europe, including the nuclear components of dual-purpose systems. Similarly, it urges negotiations on the subsequent elimination of these weapons.

For the GDR, the reduction of tactical nuclear weapons with ranges under 500 km and the zero option remain topical.

The speaker underlined that regional disarmament and arms control steps—for example the projects initiated or supported by the GDR for a nuclear weapons-free corridor and a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe—can facilitate global settlements. The international meeting for nuclear weapons-free zones set for 20 to 22 June of this year in Berlin will enable a broad exchange of views on these issues.

Oskar Fischer underlined the GDR's readiness to actively participate in bringing about a balanced final document of the Vienna meeting. It must serve joint security and cooperation in a broad sense. There is no alternative to a sensible balance of interests that alone guarantees the continuation of the CSCE process.

On that basis and with the aim of switching from confrontation to cooperation, the GDR has made a constructive contribution to successfully ending the meeting in Vienna, and will continue to do so. The GDR considers the outline for the final document of the meeting in Vienna presented by the foreign ministers of the neutral and nonaligned states a significant initiative. Without underestimating the difficulties of the forthcoming negotiations, we hope that the work on the final document can be finished in the foreseeable future. Realism and perceptiveness from everyone are necessary to achieve a substantive and balanced final document. In this way, the dynamics of the CSCE process can be intensified; and this in turn can give considerable impetus to international security on a global scale.

Foreign Minister Fischer ended his official visit to Austria today. He was cordially seen off at Vienna-Schwechat Airport by his host, Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister Dr Alois Mock.

Poland's Konarski Addresses Group

LD2505020388 Warsaw PAP in English
1902 GMT 24 May 88

[By PAP Correspondent Franciszek Malinowski]

[Text] Vienna, May 24—Leader of the Polish delegation to the CSCE plenary meeting here, Ambassador Wlodzimierz Konarski, told the meeting today that neutral and non-aligned states had successfully included the draft of a comprehensive final document in the negotiation. It can make a breakthrough in the negotiations if all the participating states reduce their objections and corrections to a minimum.

Ambassador Konarski said that Poland supports Austria's motion to hold in Vienna the two expected planes of European disarmament talks within the CSCE, perhaps this should happen still this year.

This requires a successful conclusion of the Vienna CSCE meeting which is expected to adopt a final document and, together with it, a mandate for the core negotiations on disarmament.

Mitterrand Thanks Alia for Congratulations

AU2105184688 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 21 May 88

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has received the following telegram from Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic:

I am touched by the message of greetings and (?am grateful for the best wishes) you sent me on the occasion of my reelection to the office of president of the French Republic, and thank you sincerely. Relations between our two countries have developed significantly in recent years. For my part, I hope and express my desire that they will develop still further in the future.

Economic Progress Report for 15-21 May

AU2105183988 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts 15-21 May carries the following economic performance reports (date and time of broadcast in parentheses):

Berat District exceeded its general industrial production plan to 10 May (15 May 1800 GMT). The entire milk supply for cooperativists in the district is now assured from small herds of cows at brigade level (20 May 1800 GMT).

Elbasan District has succeeded in supplying the milk needs of the rural population from the production of brigade-level small herds (21 May 1800 GMT).

Kolonje District exceeded its general industrial production plan to 15 May by 9 percent (19 May 1800 GMT).

Korce District exceeded its general industrial production plan to 10 May by 2.6 million leks (17 May 1800 GMT).

Lushnje District reported that the rural population is now fully supplied with dairy products, meat, vegetables, and beans from small brigade-level plots and small herds (18 May 1800 GMT).

Permet District exceeded its export production plan to 15 May by 23 percent (19 May 1800 GMT).

Shkoder District—18 out of 23 industrial collectives have reported fulfillment or overfulfillment of their production plans to 15 May (19 May 1800 GMT). The district has also succeeded in supplying the milk needs of cooperativists from brigade-level small herds (21 May 1800 GMT).

Tepelene District exceeded its general industrial production plan to 15 May by 2 percent (20 May 1800 GMT).

Leaders' Public Appearances 15-21 May

AU2105184288 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts on 15-21 May reports the following public appearances of Albanian leaders (date and time of broadcast in parentheses):

Foto Cami, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, attended a national symposium on the improvement of teaching methods in the Tirana Institute of Educational Studies on 19 May (19 May 1800 GMT), and a meeting in Tirana on 20 May to welcome home specialists returning after 2 years voluntary work in northeastern districts (20 May 1800 GMT).

Manush Myftiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, attended a teachers' seminar in Vlore on 16 May (16 May 1800 GMT).

Dailies Cite Gorbachev U.S. Media Interview
AU2405190688 Sofia BTA in English 1756 GMT 24 May 88

["On Mikhail Gorbachev's Interview"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 24 (BTA)—The editorial commentaries of today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO and KOOPERATIVNO SELO are on Mikhail Gorbachev's interview for WASHINGTON POST and NEWSWEEK.

Mikhail Gorbachev's answers inspire confidence, writes RABOTNICHESKO DELO, noting the optimism with which the peoples expect the forthcoming Soviet-American summit in Moscow. The daily expresses the opinion that the continuing process of normalization and improvement of the Soviet-American relations and the joint actions of the two great states in the direction of nuclear disarmament "undoubtedly will receive mighty impulses from the Moscow dialogue."

Pointing out that the chief task of equal importance for the two negotiating countries, as well as to the entire world public, is to reduce by half the strategic offensive weapons RABOTNICHESKO DELO stresses the prospect clearly outlined by the Soviet leader for elimination of that greatest threat for world peace. Of special importance is the support reiterated by Mikhail Gorbachev to the proposals for nuclear weapon free zones in the Balkans and northern Europe, as well as to the idea for establishing of a 300 km. corridor in central Europe free of nuclear weapons and heavy armaments.

The commentary expresses regret overt the fact that this clear concept is opposed by the strategy of the so called nuclear deterrent. It continues to dominate in the staffs of NATO. If it prevails this would do away with the hitherto, and the expected results of the Soviet-American dialogue, points out RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

Not rivalry and opposition but peaceful competition and cooperation in the name of all-human goals are offered by the secretary general of the CC of the CPSU to the Western partners of the Soviet Union, emphasizes the newspaper.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO and KOOPERATIVNO SELO pay attention to Mikhail Gorbachev's answers which explain in detail the processes of restructuring in the USSR.

KOOPERATIVNO SELO emphasizes that the atmosphere of glasnost reflects on the forthcoming summit in Moscow. The daily recalls that the entire world public is acquainted before the summit with the Soviet position in respect to the opportunities for agreement on the 50 per cent reduction of the strategic offensive weapons as well as with respect to the regional conflicts and a number of other questions. This publicity, the open and sincere spirit preceeding the summit are a good sign, stresses the paper.

Premier Atanasov Departs for GDR 25 May
AU2505063388 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 25 May 88

[Text] On 25 May Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, departed for Berlin. He will pay an official and friendly visit to the GDR at the invitation of Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Situation in Hungary on Conference Eve Described
AU2405175688 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 May 88 pp 1,5

[Article by Stanislav Drumeshki and Milan Angelov, RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondents in Budapest: "Deeds and Responsibility by All"]

[Excerpt] Socialist Hungary is on the eve of an historical event. The MSZMP National Conference will open on 20 May in Budapest. It is being called upon to adopt decisions which will determine the present and future of the Hungarian people.

The party is bringing with it a clear political platform to its second conference since the liberation of the country from fascism. At its November 1986 plenum the Central Committee had already pointed out that certain unfavorable processes are developing in the economy: The country's foreign currency debts are increasing, the inflation is growing, and the working people's standard of living is being threatened. This situation is partially from the influence of foreign factors, as well as the results of weaknesses which had been allowed in the leadership of the national economy. Even then the party stressed: A crucial change as well as more efforts to stabilize the national economy are needed.

Taking into consideration the proposals of the party aktiv, scientific institutes, and social organs, a governmental program on economic stabilization and development was adopted in 1987. Symptoms of some improvement emerged as a result of this decision. As the draft decision of the MSZMP National Conference points out, "industrial production has grown more than what had been envisaged. The results of exports are slightly better." However, this is not enough. The expected crucial change has not taken place. This is the general opinion, which was expressed during the nationwide discussion of the draft on the MSZMP National Conference. Sending their delegates to this forum, the Communists of Pest District instructed them to express the opinion that in the future the decisions of the party must be conveyed faster to all working people. On their part the delegates of Csongrad were instructed to stress the necessity of improving the leading organs' forms of politically influencing the young generation. The delegates of Gyor will argue for the greater participation of the public in discussing decisions addressed to all the people. The representatives of the party organizations in

the districts of Tolna, Komarom, and so forth will appeal for broader glasnost. A general willingness exists to renew the comprehensive activity of the party and turn it into an even more active unit of socialist society. [passage omitted]

Importance of EEC-CEMA Talks Assessed

AU2405131588 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 May 88 p 6

[Petur Gornenski article: "CEMA-EEC: Overcoming an Anachronism"]

[Text] A solution for the last obstacle on the road to establishing official relations and mutually beneficial cooperation between CEMA and the EEC was found at the Brussels talks between experts of the two economic organizations, and an agreement was coordinated.

In its essence and in terms of the prospects it revealed for developing economic relations between East and West, this is an exceptionally important fact, which had been expected for a long time. It is indicative of the positive tendency in developing the all-European process, connected with the coordinated course of the socialist countries toward equal and mutually beneficial cooperation between states with different social systems. The objective realities of our continent, which imposed the new political thinking, have unequivocally proved the futility of the stereotype of confrontation.

This is, namely, what the result of the recent talks between CEMA and EEC experts confirmed. Its importance requires first an analysis of its political value. The complex development of economic relations between East and West on an equal and mutually beneficial basis determines to a large degree the character of the political climate in Europe. Intensifying and strengthening them will contribute to further strengthening confidence and security in the continent and throughout the world. Simultaneously, the process of expanding these relations and raising them to a new level is directly related to giving favorable impulses to detente.

The coordination of the full text of the joint CEMA-EEC declaration, which will be signed in Moscow on 8-9 June, marks the end of long-lasting efforts to overcome an unnatural situation between the two greatest economic groups. The stages of the talks and their successful conclusion disproved the pessimistic assessments, which could frequently be read in the Western press, and which described what they saw as the insurmountable barrier of the territorial problem, (more specifically the quadrilateral agreement on West Berlin), as well as the concern that the establishment of official relations between CEMA and the EEC would aggravate bilateral negotiations between separate members of the organizations, and so forth.

Now that the difficulties and obstacles which had prevented the coordination of the joint document have been overcome, it is natural to answer the question on the prospects revealed by the signing of the document. The normalization of relations between CEMA and the EEC will undoubtedly exert a positive influence first of all on developing trade between the two organizations. Simultaneously, it will create preconditions for activating all-European cooperation in the scientific-technical sphere and facilitate the implementation of projects in the area of power supply, ecology, joint economic forecasts, and so forth, which are of importance for the entire continent.

The realistic approach toward these issues requires the sober assessment that the signing of the declaration on the mutual recognition of CEMA and the EEC will not remove with a magic wand the prejudices and difficulties in developing economic relations between East and West to date. However, there is no doubt that the very fact of signing the declaration will mark the beginning of a qualitatively new stage in these relations in the interest of understanding, peace, and security.

Sofia BCP Meeting on Lag in Plan Fulfillment

AU2005150488 Sofia VECHERNI NOVINI in Bulgarian 19 May 88 p 1

[Excerpt] At its regular session on 17 May 1988 the Bureau of the Sofia City BCP Committee heard reports from first secretaries of the municipal BCP committees on the reasons that had led to nonfulfillment of the plan for scientific, technical, socioeconomic, and intellectual development for the month of April. It was pointed out that, despite the efforts made, the organizational and political work among the Communists and workers in some of the collectives had not been effective and purposeful enough and did not help in achieving the plan assignments. The Bureau of the Sofia City BCP Committee drew the attention of the first secretaries of the Vuzrazhdane, Vrubnitsa, Sredets, Krasno Selo, Poduyane, and Mladost Municipal BCP Committees to failure to fulfill the plan with regard to certain volume and quality indexes, and charged them with implementing a package of practical measures to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the plan for May and the first half of 1988.

The Bureau of the Sofia City BCP Committee examined information on the party-political and organizational work of the Mladost and Krasno Selo Municipal BCP Committees on applying the Code for Economic Activity and the new economic regulators. It was stressed that a substantial amount of work had been carried out among the workers collectives by both municipalities with regard to studying, comprehending, and applying the normative documents in practice in a timely manner. The leaders and most of the economic cadres were said to have mastered the main principles and requirements of the Code for Economic Activity. The party organs and

organizations in the municipalities are devoting constant attention to fulfilling the scientific, technical, and socio-economic tasks for 1988. At the same time there are still not enough positive changes. Some of the members of the collective administrative organs and some of the lower-level leaders are not acquainting themselves in sufficient depth with the main principles embodied in the normative documents. The desired changes in the style and approach of the leaderships of the economic organizations in order to effect the changeover from management by directives to management through normative regulations are slow in coming. [passage omitted]

Draft Decision on Scientific Restructuring

AU1905202088 Sofia BTA in English
1803 GMT 19 May 88

["At the BCP CC Politburo—On Restructuring the Scientific Front"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 19 (BTA)—A draft document called "Guidelines and Tasks in Restructuring the Scientific Front" was published here for nationwide discussions. After the discussions this draft, together with other draft documents, will be submitted for adoption to the forthcoming plenum of the CC of the BCP on restructuring in the intellectual sphere.

The draft proposes ways to solving a number of actual problems in the development of science. It pays special attention to issues related to the doing away with monopolism in science, to socialist self-management in this sphere, to the role of debates, to the facilities and to international cooperation.

After citing a number of achievements of Bulgarian science in the conditions of socialism and especially after 1956, the draft document points out that the restructuring of the scientific front is vitally important in the realization of the new concept on the further construction of socialism in Bulgaria. What we need is a new model for developing the scientific front, for its organization and management, the draft document points out.

"We cannot realize the model we see on our own. It is necessary to establish close scientific and technological cooperation and integration with the USSR", the draft document reads.

The reorganization and the new purpose orientation of the academies, the higher educational establishments and the scientific units with the production organizations is pointed to as a task of particular importance.

According to the Politburo of the CC of the BCP Bulgaria should carry out scientific research with her own resources in the spirit of the general national strategy. But at the same time in solving some tasks and in developing some trends we will have to use foreign experience. The maintaining of research units which would closely follow the development of science in the world is referred to as an important future task.

The draft document stresses that it is necessary to review the state, the tasks and the structure of each scientific organization. It is important to provide possibilities for the integration of academic, institute-level and production scientific units.

As for fundamental research, the draft points out that it should not be the monopoly of one scientific organization. Now it is important for the Bulgarian institutes engaged in fundamental and applied research to proceed to a wide transfer of scientific knowledge from other countries and above all from the USSR.

The draft pays special attention to the problem of forming project groups, headed by outstanding scientists. These groups will have no other functions. They will be set up on the voluntary principle and through competitions, they will use the cadres, facilities, data base, etc of the permanent units for scientific research and development and will exist till they complete the set project. The state bodies and the socialist self-managing organizations will have the right to set up project groups. They will be supported financially by the body which has assigned the project. New mechanisms for evaluation and encouragement will be established in the project groups.

The draft also dwells on the problems of the permanent scientific units which should gradually become self-supporting. In future funds provided by the budget will be used mainly for encouraging the units working in the strategic spheres, for the setting up of new trends of research and for compensating expenditures made in venture project research.

The document points to the introduction of socialist self-management at all levels as a principal task in the restructuring of science. It proposes for the project group to be the primary work team in science. On a contractual basis it will undertake all rights, obligations and responsibilities related to the obtaining and the realizations of the scientific and technological products. Among other things the project group will have the right to form funds from the resources coming in from the organization which has assigned the project or acquired through its own activities, to distribute extra remuneration depending on the personal contribution made by each member of the team and to receive bank credit.

The sections, departments, laboratories and other permanent scientific units at the institutes and at the higher educational establishments will also be self-managing entities. The general meetings will be the body of self-management and at these meetings the leadership will be

elected by open or secret vote ballot for a term of five years and for not more than two mandates. The draft document proposes for the leaders of the institutes to be elected in the same way.

The project provides for the congress of science to be the supreme governing body of the self-management of the scientific organizations.

The congress will discuss and adopt the guidelines in the development of science and higher education for a period of five years and it will elect the collective body for the self-management of these spheres at national level.

The pursuing of a justified and foresighted scientific policy is pointed to as a right and responsibility of the higher state bodies. The draft provides for this policy to be realized through the methods of exerting state influence in compliance with the new economic regulators including through the budget support of certain activities and organizations.

The draft document pays special attention to the problems related to the development of the social sciences, which "should assist the overall restructuring of our society". It stresses that monopolism is inadmissible in this sphere. It recommends the reevaluation of the existing network of scientific units and the closing down of the inefficient structures. The draft says that the scientists working in this field should be given wide access to the data and documents on the state and the development of the different social spheres.

The draft document of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP stresses that it is necessary to raise the role of debates and of glasnost in all scientific organizations.

It also points out that the titles in science should meet the world criteria for scientific qualification.

It recommends the improvement of the criteria and the procedure of conferring state awards for science.

The draft document dwells on the role of the BCP organizations in scientific units which should establish themselves as a decisive political force in the restructuring of science.

Bangladesh Foreign Minister Pays Visit

Holds Talks With Strougal

LD2405185688 Prague CTK in English
1130 GMT 24 May 88

[Text] Prague May 24 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and Bangladeshi Foreign Minister Humayun Rashid Chowdhury discussed here today mainly bilateral relations, developing especially in trade and industry.

Lubomir Strougal appreciated Bangladesh's foreign political stands, its position in the south Asian region and its active role in the Nonaligned Movement.

Humayun Rashid Chowdhury spoke of friendship between Czechoslovakia and his country since the very proclamation of Bangladesh's independence and thanked for assistance granted to his country by Czechoslovakia. He also expressed interest in expanding political, economic and cultural contacts with Czechoslovakia.

On behalf of the Bangladeshi prime minister he extended an invitation to Lubomir Strougal to visit Bangladesh.

Meets Husak

LD2405185788 Prague CTK in English
1310 GMT 24 May 88

[Text] Prague May 24 (CTK)—President Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia received here today Bangladeshi Foreign Minister Humayun Rashid Chowdhury to discuss Czechoslovak-Bangladeshi relations and some international topics.

The two sides agreed that the recent revival of bilateral relations provides a good basis for their expansion, mainly in the economic sphere and in trade.

While discussing world topics, the two statesmen stated that the positions of the two countries on key international issues are close. They pointed out the significance of the INF Treaty and expressed hope that the forthcoming Gorbachev-Reagan meeting in Moscow will help deepen the process of disarmament and strengthen world peace and security.

National Front Talks With Syria Continue

Travnicek Meets Party Officials

LD2505010788 Prague CTK in English
1828 GMT 24 May 88

[Text] Damascus May 24 (CTK Correspondent)—'Izz al-Din Nazir, member of the regional leadership of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party and chairman of the Society of Syrian-Czechoslovak Friendship, received here today a visiting delegation of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee, led by its deputy chairman Tomas Travnicek.

The Czechoslovak and Syrian officials stressed the high level and traditionally fraternal character of relations between the Czechoslovak and Syrian people, confirmed during the past few years by mutual visits and meetings of the two countries' supreme representatives and by contacts between the National Fronts of Czechoslovakia and Syria.

'Izz al-Din Nazir, who is also chairman of the General Federation of Labour Unions, appreciated the close cooperation between the trade union organizations of Syria and Czechoslovakia and the significance of a number of economic projects realized in Syria with Czechoslovakia's assistance.

Tomas Travnicek stressed the necessity to search for new possibilities of the development of bilateral cooperation to make it bilaterally advantageous.

The Czechoslovak delegation visited the town of Al Qunaytirah at the foot of the Golan Heights which has been completely destroyed by Israeli aggressors, and honoured the memory of the victims of the aggression by laying a wreath at the memorial of the martyrs.

Further Report

LD2505011088 Prague CTK in English
1954 GMT 24 May 88

[Text] Damascus May 24 (CTK correspondent)—The visiting delegation of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee, led by its deputy Chairman Tomas Travnicek, was received here today by Sulayman Kaddah [name as received], deputy general secretary of the regional leadership of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party and chairman of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

The two sides discussed the internal development in Syria and Czechoslovakia and international topics, above all the Middle East situations. They appreciated the development of bilateral relations, including all spheres of social life.

Tomas Travnicek underlined that Czechoslovakia fully supports the process of strengthening the unity of the Arab countries and all patriotic Arab forces as a prerequisite for a just settlement of the Middle East crisis.

Sulayman Kaddah said that the Syrian people highly appreciate Czechoslovakia's assistance in the realization of the country's development plans.

Tunisian Premier Receives Indra, Delegation

LD2405195988 Prague CTK in English 1822 GMT 24 May 88

[Text] Tunis May 24 (CTK Correspondent)—A delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assemboy, led by its chairman and Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member Alois Indra, continued its visit to Tunisia the second day today. It was received by representatives of the Tunisian political life, and was also acquainted with the sights of the capital.

Alois Indra and other members of the delegation were received by Tunisian Premier Hedi Baccouche. The two representatives appreciated the long tradition of good relations between Czechoslovakia and Tunisia and voiced bilateral readiness for their further development in all spheres. They stated that both countries hold close stands on solving the principled international questions.

The Czechoslovak guests were also received by Tunisian Minister of Industry and Trade Slaheddine Ben Mbarek. Analysing the state of Czechoslovak-Tunisian trade and economic cooperation, the two sides agreed that it is necessary to activate economic relations, pointing out concrete possibilities in this respect.

Alois Indra and his entourage were also present at a debate during a regular session of the Tunisian Parliament.

Delhi Session Favors 1989 DPRK Youth Festival

AU1905190188 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 May 88 p 7

[CTK Correspondent: "About the World Youth Festival"—boldface passage as published]

[Text] Delhi—The second session of the preparatory committee for the upcoming 13th World Festival of Youth and Students ended in Delhi on Monday [16 May] with the adoption of the final resolution. **The committee acknowledged the proposal by the Korean preparatory committee that a youth festival be held in the DPRK from 1-8 July next year.**

The participants in the Delhi session decided to set up a festival fund, the purpose of which will be to contribute to the successful preparation and holding of the festival. They called on preparatory committees in individual countries to make a collective effort to help overcome the financial problems connected with the preparations for this most extensive gathering of the world's progressive youth and to ensure immense participation.

Among the almost 200 delegations that attended the Delhi session there was also a 3-member delegation of the Czechoslovak national preparatory committee, headed by deputy chairman Jozef Dvorsky.

Jakes Congratulates SWAPO Chief on Birthday

AU2405115088 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 May 88 p 1

[CTK report in the "Receptions, Talks, Telegrams, Letters" column]

[Text] Prague—Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Sam Nujoma, chairman of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), on the latter's 60th birthday.

CEMA Premiers To Meet in Prague Early July

LD2405185388 Prague CTK in English 1230 GMT 24 May 88

[Text] Prague May 24 (CTK)—The 44th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) at the level of premiers will take place in Prague at the beginning of July, it was announced at a news conference held at the Czechoslovak Government Presidium Office here today.

The session will assess the organization's work since its 43rd, extraordinary, session in Moscow last October.

The preparation of the session has been discussed in the past few days at the 127th session of the CMEA Executive Committee in Moscow. The chief task is to further proceed in the restructuring of the very organization within the council in the interest of a more streamlined and effective operation. The restructuring should be reflected particularly in the sphere of coordination of national economic plans of individual member countries in new conditions for the years 1991-1995. The Prague session will also discuss the conception of cooperation between the European socialist countries and Cuba, Vietnam and Mongolia in the implementation of the comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress.

The journalists attending the news conference were informed in detail about the results of Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal's visit to Brazil in the first half of May from the point of view of economic and trade relations.

It was stated that Brazil is getting into the position of Czechoslovakia's most important economic partner in Latin America. This follows from the long-term agreement signed during Lubomir Strougal's visit which envisages mutual goods exchange between Brazil and Czechoslovakia to reach 500 million on each side by the year 2000.

For Czechsolovakia this means above all an increase in investments, provided for also by documents on direct contacts with the member states of the Brazilian federation, particularly with Rio de Janeiro and Amazonas. The contract for the deliveries of Czechoslovak diesel

sets necessary for electrification of Amazonas in the next three years is worth about 20 million dollars. In Rio de Janeiro, Czechoslovakia will participate directly in the solution of the transport situation by the development and supplies of trams.

The structure of Czechoslovakia's imports from Brazil is also to be changed in the future. The traditional import of manganese and iron ores and coffee is to be enriched with textiles, footwear, computers.

Besides Brazil, Czechoslovakia's biggest partners in Latin America are Argentina and Cuba.

Jakes Receives BCP's Todorov, Delegation

AU2405113988 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 May 88 p 1

[CTK report: "Reception of Deputies From the People's Republic of Bulgaria"]

[Text] Prague—This Wednesday [18 May] Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, received in Prague a delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria (PR of Bulgaria), led by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly and Central Committee Politburo member of the BCP, in the presence of Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly.

Milos Jakes first appraised the present development of cooperation and the traditional friendly relations between the CPCZ and BCP, and between the CSSR and PR of Bulgaria, and then briefed the Bulgarian guests on the elaboration of conclusions drawn from his recent talks with Todor Zhivkov, highest Bulgarian representative. After that he briefed the guests on the fulfillment of the strategic line adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress for accelerating the socioeconomic development of our society, and on the progress achieved in implementing the comprehensive program of economic and social restructuring and democratization.

The party conferences which have recently taken place confirm that the results of the seventh and ninth CPCZ Central Committee sessions (which have set specific tasks for party agencies and organizations within the process of comprehensively improving the content, style, and method of their work) enjoy full support among the Communists and the broad general public, and stimulate the development of the working people's political, working, and social activity.

Stanko Todorov briefed Milos Jakes on the tasks facing the BCP and Bulgarian society according to the conclusions of the national party conference, which adopted the program of further building socialism in the PR of Bulgaria. The restructuring of Bulgarian society lies in improving the political system, strengthening democracy, and changing the structure and management of the economy by applying to it the principle of self-management. This logically places heavy demands on legislative work in the National Assembly.

The two representatives expressed high appreciation of the level of Bulgarian-Czechoslovak relations and spoke in favor of dynamically developing particularly the new forms of economic cooperation, for instance by establishing direct relations between Bulgarian and Czechoslovak enterprises and founding collectives and enterprises for joint scientific research and development as envisaged by the Long-Term Program of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria Up to the Year 2000.

They stated that the acceleration of international socialist integration and of the division of labor between the CEMA states is an important prerequisite of successfully fulfilling the socioeconomic intentions of the two countries.

The cordial friendly talk was attended by Vladimir Vedra, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly and chairman of the Chamber of People; and by Jan Bouchal, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department. Toncho Chakarov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the CSSR, was also present of the occasion.

Hoffmann Receives PZPR CC Delegation

AU2405114988 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 May 88 p 2

[CTK report: "Reception of Members of PZPR CC Delegation"]

[Text] Prague—Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague on Tuesday [17 May] a delegation of members of the PZPR Central Committee, which is paying a study visit to the CSSR.

In a cordial, comradely chat, he briefed the Polish guests on topical issues concerning party work in the course of the implementation of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and of the seventh and ninth CPCZ Central Committee sessions. The development of cooperation between the two fraternal countries was highly valued.

The reception was attended by Andrzej Jedynak, PPR ambassador to the CSSR.

Husak Receives Soviet Youth Leaders

LD2505022988 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 24 May 88

[Text] Gustav Husak received at Prague Castle today the leaders of the delegations of the All-Union Komsomol and the Socialist Union of Youth at the fourth festival of friendship of the young people of Czechoslovakia and the USSR. The heads of the two delegations—Viktor

Mironenko, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and Vasil Mohorita, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth—briefed Comrade Husak on the purpose of this year's festival, on the share of young people in the fulfillment of the conclusions of the congresses of the two fraternal parties, and on further improving cooperation between the two youth organizations. Comrade Gustav Husak stressed the significance of the festival for improving friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our two young peoples. He praised the effort to eliminate formalism from cooperation and to elevate it to a higher level by utilizing new forms attractive to young people. Comrade Husak designated activation of the young generation in the struggle for the renewal of socialism as one of the main tasks of both countreis' organizations.

Indra Cables SFRY's Popovski on Election
LD2005145988 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Dusan Popovski on his election to the post of president of the SFRY National Assembly.

Urban Addresses Canadian CP Congress
LD2305174988 Prague CTK in English 1610 GMT 23 May 88

[Text] Toronto May 23 [CTK)—The current 27th Congress of the Communist Party of Canada was addressed here today by head of a delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the party's Central Committee member and Czechoslovak First Deputy Prime Minister Bohumil Urban.

Bohumil Urban said that Czechoslovak Communists highly appreciate the Canadian Communist Party's struggle for world peace and the policy of detente. The Soviet-U.S. treaty on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles is the first important step towards real disarmament, he said. Bohumil Urban also spoke in favour of signing as soon as possible an agreement on a 50-per cent reduction of strategic arms provided that the anti-ballistic missile treaty is consistently observed, and in favour of a speedy signing of agreements completely banning and eliminating chemical arms and reducing conventional weapons in Europe.

The Czechoslovak first deputy prime minister said that the program of restructuring and democratization in Czechoslovakia is represented by deep changes which are to principally influence the economic and social development in the country.

Sterba Meets Austrian Chancellor Vranitzky
LD2505010088 Prague CTK in English 1710 GMT 24 May 88

[Text] Vienna May 24 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Jan Sterba was received today by Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky to discuss relations between their countries.

The two officials stressed that the expansion of economic cooperation is important basis for the promotion of relations in all spheres. They agreed that many unexploited possibilities still existed in Czechoslovak-Austrian trade and industrial cooperation, and confirmed their countries' interest in the development of cooperation.

Franz Vranitzky and Jan Sterba spoke in favour of deepening the process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe now discussed at the follow-up meeting in Vienna.

The Czechoslovak foreign trade minister discussed possibilities of promoting economic relations also with Austrian Economics Minister Robert Graf and Rudolf Sallinger, president of the Federal Economic Chamber.

Jan Sterba is in Austria for the opening of the Czechoslovak economy days, taking place in Vienna and the west Austrian trade-fair city of Dornbirn on May 24-26. The event is organized by the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber and the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Rovensky Criticizes Sudeten German Meeting
LD2400192600 Prague CTK in English 1305 GMT 23 May 88

[Text] Prague May 24 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry Spokesman Dusan Rovensky stated at a news conference here today that the Foreign Ministry followed with puzzlement and concern the meeting of the Sudeten German Landsmannschaft held in Munich on May 21 and 22 under the motto "Right and Freedom—Basis for Partnership".

He expressed regret over the fact that the leaders of the Sudeten German Landsmannschaft were received before the meeting by FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

"The Sudeten German leaders have not drawn a lesson from history and distort historical facts. They conceal the decisive share of the overwhelming majority of Sudeten Germans in the destruction and occupation of the Czechoslovak Republic by the fascist dictatorship", Dusan Rovensky said.

"We do not overestimate the significance of these forces but the activity and voices of these forces in the German Federal Republic cannot be disregarded. The present time requires the development of good peaceful relations between all states and the more so between neighbors.

Czechoslovakia is ready to develop such a policy in its relations with the FRG now as well as in the future. In the spirit of the recent talks between Czechoslovak and West German statesmen in Prague we expect the same approach also from the Federal Republic of Germany", the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

In another part of the news conference the Czechoslovak Government spokesman explained Czechoslovakia's stand on the situation in Central America and said that Czechoslovakia regards the document signed in Guatemala last August by five Central American presidents as the basis for a political settlement in this part of the world.

"We highly praise the constructive approach of Nicaragua which can serve as a model in fulfilling the provisions of the agreement", Dusan Rovensky said.

Despite significant steps taken by the Nicaraguan Government the USA continues supporting and financing the counterrevolutionaries. The USA creates an atmosphere of tension and tries to preserve its hegemony in Central America. Such approach is in contradiction with Washington's statements about efforts to contribute to the settlement of regional conflicts. Czechoslovakia joins the wave of protests of the world public against the attempts to mar the peace process in Central America, the spokesman said. "We are of the opinion that the USA should put an end to direct or indirect interference in the internal affairs of the Central American states and contribute to the consolidation of the situation in the region by a constructive dialogue", he added.

Czechoslovakia will support all efforts and initiatives aimed at a peaceful and just settlement of the situation in Central America and within its abilities contribute to the creation of prerequisites for the fulfillment of the Guatemala agreement, Dusan Rovensky said.

Bilak Receives PCF's Lajoinie

AU2005145588 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 May 88 p 1

["Z"-signed report: "French Guest Received by V. Bilak"]

[Text] Prague—Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Andre Lajoinie, member of the PCF Politburo, in Prague on Monday [16 May]. In a cordial and frank talk Vasil Bilak and Andre Lajoinie, who was in the CSSR at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, informed each other about the activities of the two fraternal parties.

Vasil Bilak acquainted the French guest with the main tasks of the restructuring of the economic mechanism and the process of deepening socialist democracy in the CSSR. Andre Lajoinie expressed support for the CPCZ's policy and provided information on the struggle of French Communists for the rights of the working people and social progress in the complicated internal political conditions that now exist in France.

Vasil Bilak and Andre Lajoinie called for the development of cooperation between the CPCZ and the PCF in the interest of strengthening peace and solidarity of the international communist and workers movement.

The reception was attended by Michal Stefanak, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department.

TU Delegation Arrives in Brussels

LD2405224388 Prague CTK in English 1621 GMT 24 May 88

[Text] Brussels May 24 (CTK correspondent)—A delegation of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions headed by its chairman Miroslav Zavadil arrived for a three-day working visit here today.

The delegation was met at the Zaventem international airport by Andre van den Broucke, chairman of the Belgian General Confederation of Labour (FGTB) at the invitation of which the visit takes place.

The aim of the visit is to exchange information on the main tasks of Czechoslovak and Belgian trade unions in the current period and discuss the possibilities of further cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Belgian trade unions.

The delegation is also to visit Luxembourg at the invitation of the Confederation of the Independent Trade Unions of Luxembourg.

The delegation of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions headed by its chairman Miroslav Zavadil started talks here today with chairman of the Belgian General Confederation of Labour (FGTB) Andre van den Broucke and other FGTB representatives.

The two sides informed each other of the present activities and tasks of trade unions in both countries. Andre van den Broucke spoke of unemployment in Belgium and of the struggle for maintaining social achievements and the current standard of living. He also explained the FGTB opinion on West European and all-European cooperation.

The Belgian trade unionists expressed great interest in the activity of the Czechoslovak trade union movement in the period of restructuring the economic mechanism and all the life of Czechoslovak society. They stressed the need for direct information as the Western mass media offer only insufficient and often inaccurate information.

Miroslav Zavadil explained the present-day situation in Czechoslovakia, informed the Belgians of the results achieved by the national economy and also of the

problems which must be necessarily solved. He stressed the necessity of increasing the authority and boosting the influence of trade unions in Czechoslovakia.

Discussing international cooperation and European contacts, the two sides exchanged opinions on the activities of trade unions in socialist and capitalist countries. They spoke in favour of the further development of bilateral contacts which are to speed up the process of mutual acquaintance between the FGTB and the Czechoslovak trade unions.

Novacek Holds Talks in EC Headquarters

AU2405114688 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 May 88 p 7

[CTK correspondent's report: "A Boost to Cooperation"]

[Text] Brussels—On Monday [16 May] in Brussels, Vladimir Novacek, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade, conferred with representatives of the EC Commission about the further development of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the EC.

The Czechoslovak representative's talks were a continuation of the two sides' efforts for an intensification of economic and trade cooperation and for an expansion of Czechoslovak exports to the markets of EC member countries. Cooperation in the road, railroad, and river transport, in the protection of the environment, and in power engineering is expected to develop further. EC representative Willy de Clerq expressed the hope that an agreement on trade with industrial products between the CSSR and the EC, which is to permit higher exports of Czechoslovak products to EC countries, especially light industry products, could be concluded in the near future.

Husak Receives Italian Envoy's Credentials

LD2305134788 Prague CTK in English 1314 GMT 23 May 88

[Text] Prague May 23 (CTK)—Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received here Monday credentials from new Italian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Giovanni Castellani Pastoris.

They appreciated the positive development of Czechoslovak-Italian relations and stressed bilateral interest in their further expansion and deepening in political, economic, scientific, technological and cultural spheres. They also pointed out that fruitful cooperation corresponds not only with the interests of the two nations, but is also a significant contribution to the strengthening of confidence, peace and security in Europe.

Relations Discussed With Australian Envoy

AU2405111588 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 May 88 p 6

[Interview with Lawry W. Herron, Australian ambassador to the CSSR, based in Warsaw, by RUDE PRAVO staff journalist Milan Madr: "Australia in Its Anniversary Year"—in Prague "recently"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Madr] You represent your country in the CSSR as ambassador. How do you assess our mutual relations?

[Herron] Our relations—especially of late—have been developing strongly. The talks which I recently conducted with representatives of the Czechoslovak Government lead me to conclude that Czechoslovakia, too, is greatly pleased with the current state of relations. A particularly strong development is taking place in the sphere of trade. A number of factors play a role in that. On the one hand, there is Czechoslovakia's interest in a broader range of deliveries, on the other side, to be more specific, there is the fact that a large ship unloading facility has been built with Australian participation in Constanta, Romania, a facility capable of quickly unloading ships carrying big cargoes. In connection with that, there now exists the possibility of large deliveries of ores, iron ore, and, maybe, of bauxite, copper, and aluminium, which can be transported to the Black Sea, unloaded in Constanta, and then loaded onto barges to be transported on the Danube. The CSSR has rapidly made use of this new opportunity and placed an order for Australian iron ore—to give it a try. This, in my opinion, is a very promising development. I would like to add that there also exist possibilities for cultural exchange. The CSSR is immensely rich in terms of culture, and Czechoslovak immigrants in Australia have greatly contributed to Australian culture.

Chnoupek Receives Japanese Ambassador

AU2005145788 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 May 88 p 2

[Unattributed report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, received Haruyuki Mabuchi, ambassador of Japan to the CSSR, in Prague on Monday [16 May]. They discussed the current state and the prospects of Czechoslovak-Japanese relations in light of the results of the recent visit by Shintaro Abe, general secretary of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan, to the CSSR. They also assessed some current problems of the international situation.

Secretary Jakes Begins Far Eastern Tour

For Beijing XINHUA and Prague CTK reportage of the visit to the PRC by General Secretary Milos Jakes of the Central Committee of the CPCZ, see the East Europe Section of the International Affairs Division of the 23 May China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Janak Addresses National Front Session

AU2505105988 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 May 88 p 1

["From the Closing Speech by Comrade Ignac Janak," member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, at a session of the Central Committee of the Slovak National Front in Bratislava on 19 May]

[Excerpts] By way of introduction, Comrade Ignac Janak conveyed sincere thanks to the members of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak SR for their great trust in him, demonstrated by his election as member of the Presidium and chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak SR.

At the same time, in the name of everyone present and in his own name, he expressed sincere thanks for Comrade Jozef Lenart's many years of selfless and active work in the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak SR.

As he said, the session of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak SR is being held at a time when society as a whole is entering a new stage of the search for ways of further improving the building of socialism on the basis of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, on the basis of its strategic line of acceleration, the implementation of restructuring, and the democratization of social life.

"The path on which we have set out," he said, "arises from objective conditions and is inevitable. There is no other way if we do not want to fall behind in the great undertaking of developing the socialist revolution in the new developmental stage of our society, if we want everyone to derive pleasure from his work and life, according to merit."

"We are not alone in this struggle for today and tomorrow. There is, above all, the inspiring example of the Soviet Union, which has given a mighty and specific boost to revolutionary restructuring in the spirit of its central idea—more socialism, more democracy.

"The basis for developing socialist democracy and deepening the cooperation between Communists and members of other political parties and people without party affiliation is the National Front. [passage omitted]

"The fact that today's session of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak SR deals with the important and sensitive issue of the enhancement and protection of the environment is correct and in line with the national interest. The Communist Party is paying extraordinary attention to this issue. It was no coincidence that at the ninth session of the CPCZ Central Committee and the subsequent session of the CPSL Central Committee a decision was made about the need to set up, under the CPCZ Central Committee and the CPSL Central Committee, standing commissions for the enhancement and protection of the environment.

"We deem it necessary to stress that we do not perceive the tasks connected with enhancing and protecting the environment in isolation, that we do not regard them as something merely sporadic and coincidental, but that the solution of problems in this area is assuming an ever greater urgency. [passage omitted]

"In the last 15 years, the standard of care for the environment has become one of the determining factors of the standard of living and, in some areas, also one of the constraints on the development of production forces. Because of its economic and social implications, this issue increasingly affects the orientation of the views of the public and ever greater emphasis is also placed on it in international relations. The tasks set by party and state agencies for this sphere are correctly formulated; their implementation, however, has not been and is not sufficient, consistent, and, above all, comprehensive. We are not indifferent to the fact that, because of lack of preparedness, the funds set aside for ecology-related projects are not utilized, that up to Kcs700 million in planned investment resources may not be spent in this 5-year plan. State agencies and national committees are called upon to show greater decisiveness and flexibility and to make use of resources and opportunities where projects are prepared. We must do everything for those working in industry, the construction sector, agriculture, services, and elsewhere to avail themselves of conditions for productive work that does not impair their health. The basic criterion of evaluation in this area will be to prevent deterioration and a new endangering of the environment, and to see to its improvement and protection, despite a dynamic development of the national economy and continued urbanization.

"We must not allow care for the environment to move to the center of attention only when the situation in a particular region comes to a head and when the negative repercussions are so evident that they must be redressed laboriously and at great cost. [passage omitted]

"To accomplish the tasks outlined by the 17th CPCZ Congress, the Resolution of the CPSL Congress, and the subsequent sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee and CPSL Central Committee, notably the seventh and ninth sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee, creative use must be made of the document of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on activating the National Front

and the organizations associated in it and on enhancing their participation in the formulation, implementation, and control of policy. This document did not originate by coincidence. It should be an instrument of a genuine invigoration of the entire National Front's participation in the process of restructuring, a means of developing and deepening socialist democracy, developing its new forms and features, and creating conditions for the implementation of socialist self-management. The content of the document and its meaning are only slowly filtering through to the basic elements of the political system and even at some central levels it has not been fully assimilated and is not being translated into practical life with the necessary vigor. [passage omitted]

"If socialism is to develop in a healthy way, it must lean on the creativity of the masses, on their initiative and activity. [passage omitted] That is why in the current conditions of implementing the targets of the strategy of accelerating social and economic development we are placing such emphasis on democratization, on the formation of socialist self-management, on the activation of the human factor, on people's broader involvement in political and public life. We must always start with the premise that man, and care for man, is the main subject of the strategy of acceleration.

"During the strategy of acceleration, and the restructuring that corresponds to it, an uncompromising struggle is waged between ideas, mental attitudes, and ways of thinking and doing things. The necessary conclusions can be worked out only in a creative atmosphere, in clashes between diverse and disparate views in discussion, by courageously shedding obsolete stereotypes. The new approaches in our activity call for an end to formalism, bureaucracy, lack of discipline, and ostentatiousness, but also to mediocrity and carelessness. We must eliminate everything that kills the activity of individuals and labor collectives, everything that devalues the efforts of party, trade union, youth, and other agencies and organizations and their functionaries.

"A policy of openness, the submission of major political decisions for broad assessment, public access to information, critical reexamination of outdated or anachronistic procedures and methods and their replacement by new and more effective methods, unity between word and action—these are the foundations of the path that we want to follow. On the broad basis of the National Front, our party mobilizes all upright people who are dedicated to their socialist homeland for further building work."

Comrade Ignac Janak pointed to the tangible activation of the enemies of socialism at home and abroad in connection with the solution of the tasks of restructuring and democratization. Their efforts are aimed at the disintegration of our political and social structures. They misuse the policy of openness and public information for destructive activity, to generate political and social tension.

In concluding, he stressed that the CPCZ considers it very important that the other political parties and every social and special interest organization, to the maximum extent and effectively, discharge their functions, express and implement the interests of the working people and their members, promote their civic initiative, and win citizens over for participation in and joint responsibility for events in our country.

Fojtik Chairs Ideology Conference

LD2005031088 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 19 May 88

[Text] Jan Fojtik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, chaired a meeting today in Prague of the regional and Prague and Bratislava city party committee secretaries for ideological work. The session discussed topical tasks in the ideological work of party bodies and organizations in implementing the restructuring of society in light of the conclusions of the seventh and ninth sessions of the party Central Committee. The meeting participants stressed that it is vital to apply new approaches, forms, and methods of explaining party policy more resolutely in propaganda and mass political work to win the people's active participation in implementing that policy.

Bejda Becomes Radio Director for Slovakia

AU1905180988 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 May 88 p 2

[CTK report: "Vasil Bejda Becomes Radio Director in Slovakia"]

[Text] Bratislava—Jan Risko, central director of Czechoslovak Radio, yesterday [16 May] introduced Vasil Bejda into office as deputy central director of Czechoslovak Radio and director of Czechoslovak Radio in Slovakia. The solemn ceremony in the building of Radio Bratislava was attended by Gejza Slapka, Presidium member and Central Committee secretary of the Slovak Communist Party, and by Igor Skorica, CPSL Central Committee department head. Gejza Slapka congratulated the new director on behalf of the party agencies, underscoring the demanding tasks of the mass information and propaganda media, and of the entire ideological front in connection with the demands of restructuring our economy and democratizing the life of our society.

Press Plays Down Extent of Changes in Hungary

LD2405181788 Hamburg DPA in German 1358 GMT 24 May 88

[Text] East Berlin (DPA)—In the view of Western observers, GDR media have rather played down the extent and significance of the change of leadership of the Hungarian communists. The election of Janos Kadar as chairman and of Karoly Grosz as general secretary of the party was reported Tuesday on the front page of the SED central organ NEUES DEUTSCHLAND—as was the case in other East Berlin newspapers. However, Kadar's ouster after 32 years as party chief and his compensation with the newly-created post of honorary chairman were not expressly mentioned. Grosz' replacement of Kadar in the crucial function of general secretary could be concluded from the short biographies of both politicians. Only the (East) BERLINER ZEITUNG, published by the SED bezirk executive introduced Grosz as the "new general secretary" and mentioned that the process of reform in Hungary is to be accelerated.

Nor did the reports in the GDR newspapers contain any reference to the fact that, including Kadar, 8 of the 13 members of the Politburo did not return to this body. The 11 members of the new Politburo were listed without comment. Nor was it noted that out of the now 108-member strong Central Committee, 33 were newly appointed.

In the GDR newspapers Tuesday it was cursorily reported from the resolutions of the Communist Party conference that the assessment of the position in Hungary—which had been approved by the preceding party conference—and the "aims of the development of economic policy and of the standard of living had not proved themselves to be sound", and in every field there should be a "change introduced and the process of reform accelerated".

In its Saturday edition, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND devoted greater coverage to the party conference of the comparatively insignificant Canadian Communist Party than to the conference in Budapest.

U.S. Plans Concerning MX Missiles Criticized

AU2405152288 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21-22 May 88 p 2

["W.M." commentary: "Obstructionism on the Part of Washington"]

[Text] The intercontinental U.S. MX missiles, which can carry up to ten nuclear warheads, are to be removed from their underground silos in Wyoming and to be stationed in special trains. This is dreadful news. As a matter of fact, the U.S. Administration, whose secretary of defense made this decision, recently—in the course of this month—during the negotiations with the Soviet Union in Geneva, submitted a draft agreement on the reduction of strategic arsenals which forbids the mobile stationing of intercontinental missiles. And this is what the United States is initiating just now.

There are people in the United States who claim that the issues concerning strategic offensive weapons and verification in particular are so extremely complicated that the treaty on halving these arsenals will not be ready for signing at the Moscow summit. What is one to make of such statements from Washington if the matter in question that is so complicated is rendered even more complicated by creating facts that contradict the United States' own draft agreements!

And another question must be raised: Does the head of the Pentagon intend to pay the respectable sum of $330 million for loading his MX missiles on trains, only to take them back to the silos a little later when the agreement on strategic weapons comes into force? Or does he not believe that his President should sign such a treaty at the end of this month in Moscow or somewhere, sometime?

These are questions that require clear answers. The world expects the United States to fulfill the obligations assumed by its highest representative in continuing the disarmament process. In a sarcastic comment, FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU wrote about the mobilization of the MX missiles: "Such alternating hot and cold baths hardly contribute to building confidence, either on the side of the allies or on that of the negotiating partner." The crucial point to consider is who in Washington is interested in countering the process of confidence-building, disarmament, and improvement of the international situation by such demonstrative obstructionism?

Stoph Meets Bulgaria's Atanasov on Arrival

LD2505084688 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0827 GMT 25 May 88

[Text] Berlin, 25 May ADN—The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Georgi Atanasov, arrived in Berlin on Wednesday for an official friendship visit to the GDR on invitation from the chairman of the GDR Council of ministers, Willi Stoph, who warmly welcomed the guest and his entourage at the Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport. A military ceremony took place on the airfield, which was decorated with the flags of both states, in honour of the Bulgarian politician.

Honecker Receives Atanasov

LD2505153988 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1337 GMT 25 May 88

[Text] Berlin, 25 May (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee, for a friendly discussion.

Georgi Atanasov conveyed cordial greetings from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, which Erich Honecker reciprocated just as warmly.

Referring to bilateral relations, Erich Honecker and Georgi Atanasov expressed their conviction that cooperation between the GDR and Bulgaria will continue in the future to develop successfully on the basis of the decisions of the two fraternal parties and the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance of 1977. They concurred in noting that the close and trusting cooperation between the SED and the BCP is of decisive importance for the further expansion of their all-round relations. The successful development of the two countries and the unshakeable fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community remain the firm foundation of their fraternal cooperation.

Erich Honecker informed his Bulgarian guest about the realization of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and stressed the elan of the working people in the socialist competition. Georgi Atanasov briefed Erich Honecker on the balance sheet drawn up at the BCP National Conference this January on the implementation of the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress.

The two politicians underlined their countries' interest in further improvement of the international situation, in which a change for the better is emerging thanks to the steadfast and resourceful peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other states in the socialist community. They described the start made on nuclear disarmament with the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the elimination of their nuclear intermediate- and shorter-range missiles as a convincing demonstration of what is possible when reason, realism, and goodwill gain the upper hand in international relations.

The two sides welcome the imminent Soviet-U.S. summit, from which all progressive mankind hopes for fresh impetus for the process of detente and disarmament. The most important task now is not to allow any break in the disarmament process.

Erich Honecker briefed his guest on the preparations for the International Meeting for Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones in Berlin in June. By means of this initiative, said Erich Honecker, the GDR wants to help to implement the peace program of the states of the socialist community. This is also the goal of the Bulgarian initiatives, which the GDR supports, for freeing the Balkans of nuclear weapons and creating a zone free of chemical weapons in this region.

Georgi Atanasov stated that the GDR's initiative in calling the international meeting for nuclear weapons-free zones in Berlin is fully and wholeheartedly supported by the Bulgarian party and state leadership.

Present at the discussion, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, were Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and the two countries' ambassadors, Petur Mezhdurechki and Egon Rommel.

Kessler Receives Romanian Defense Minister

LD2405172988 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1559 GMT 24 May 88

[Text] Berlin, 24 May (ADN)—The NVA of the GDR is making its reliable contribution to the fulfillment of socialist peace initiatives. Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister for national defense, stressed this in Berlin today during friendly talks with Colonel General Vasile Milea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister for national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The guest is heading a military delegation from Romania which today began a visit to the GDR of several days duration.

During the meeting at the Defense Ministry, Army Gen Heinz Kessler stressed that the GDR's soldiers will at all times protect the peaceful life of the nations and socialist achievements, true to the defensive nature of the military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact member states and in firm brothership-in-arms with the members of the fraternal armies.

Col Gen Vasile Milea reported that the efforts of the Romanian Army are directed toward protecting the work of socialist construction and contributing to saving humanity from a war.

Central Committee Greets Canadian CP

AU2405175388 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 May 88 p 2

[Message from the SED Central Committee, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the delegates of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of Canada: "Fraternal Militant Greetings to Canadian Communists"]

[Text] Dear Comrades, the SED Central Committee conveys cordial and fraternal militant greetings to the delegates of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of Canada. We confirm our solidarity and alliance with your party and its persistent self-sacrificing work in the interest of the workers and all working people in your country.

Through the agreement between the USSR and the United States on the elimination of their land-based intermediate-range nuclear missiles, a real disarmament process has been initiated for the first time. It is now a matter of continuing the persistent struggle in order to

achieve further progress in the spirit of reason and realism and in the interest of lasting peace, against the resistance of those who still dream of military superiority.

The SED and the people of the GDR are fully determined to continue their active contribution to disarmament, detente, and the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. We consider it our historical responsibility to use all our strength so that war will never again emanate from German soil, but only peace. The decisive precondition for that is the stable and dynamic development of the socialist society in our republic on the basis of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress and the initiatives and creativity of the entire people.

The SED Central Committee wishes your party congress much success in strengthening the ranks of the Canadian Communists in the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress.

With communist greetings,

SED Central Committee

E. Honecker,

general secretary.

Honecker Receives Senegalese Politician

LD2505033888 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1605 GMT 24 May 88

[Text] Berlin, 24 May (ADN)—Preserving peace in the nuclear age is the highest priority in the communists' struggle for a better world. This was stressed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Amath Dansoko, secretary-general of the Independence and Labor Party of Senegal (PIT), during a talk in Berlin on Tuesday. It is important that all forces of reason and realism interested in peace unite, irrespective of ideological and political differences and over and above everything that divides them, in order to prevent a nuclear inferno. The constructive peace policy of the USSR and the other socialist states provides momentum for this important goal.

The leading representatives of the SED and PIT praised the Soviet-U.S. agreement on the elimination of their nuclear intermediate-range missiles as a historic step making possible the beginning of disarmament, and expressed their hopes for its speedy ratification. World public opinion is looking forward to the forthcoming summit between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Moscow with great expectations for further disarmament steps.

Erich Honecker explained to Amath Dansoko the wide-ranging initiatives taken by the SED and GDR for preserving peace. He referred in particular to the aim of the International Meeting for Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones in Berlin from 20 to 22 June, which numerous public figures of the most varied political convictions from throughout the world had already agreed to attend.

The GDR has a high regard for the work of the Nonaligned Movement for peace and detente, for overcoming udnerdevelopment, and establishing equal international political and economic relations among states. The growing worldwide awareness of the indivisible link between disarmament and social development gives new dimension to these efforts.

Referring to the situation in southern Africa, Erich Honecker and Amath Dansoko emphasized their parties' unconditional solidarity with the just struggle of the South African people against the inhumane apartheid regime, whose policy of destabilization vis-a-vis the region's independent states represents a danger to peace on the African continent. Erich Honecker emphasized that the GDR would continue to support all initiatives of the affected African states which are aimed at improving the situation in southern Africa and at peace and security.

Honecker Receives Outgoing Peruvian Envoy

LD2105095788 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0936 GMT 20 May 88

[Text] Berlin, 20 May (ADN)—The GDR and Peru are deeply concerned that the process of nuclear disarmament, set in motion by the signing of the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles, should maintain its momentum, in the interest of all states and peoples, and should advance from zero option to zero option. This was stressed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Ricardo Walter Stubbs Vega, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Peru. Honecker received the ambassador today in Berlin for a farewell visit.

During the talks both sides pointed out that cooperation between the GDR and Peru is developing to mutual benefit. A solid foundation for this is the joint agreement on many basic questions of the present. Erich Honecker informed him about the preparations for the International Meeting for Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones, to be held in Berlin in June, and expressed his conviction that it will give a powerful impetus to the struggle for a nuclear weapons-free world.

Honecker Greets Teachers Congress in Bonn

AU2405143488 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21-22 May 88 p 1

[ADN report: "Greetings to Teachers' Peace Congress in Bonn"]

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following greetings message to the participants of the Second International Teachers' Peace Congress in Bonn:

Dear teachers, I am following your commitment to peace and disarmament, which is currently culminating in the Second International Teachers' Peace Congress, with great interest. The teaching profession is linked like no other to the future of mankind. The most valuable asset of the peoples, the younger generation, is entrusted to teachers and educators. They have a mission to familiarize the younger generation with the laws of development in nature and society and to enable them to lead a meaningful, fulfilled life. Work of this type can only flourish if everything is done to preserve peace. Support for this goal is the duty of all peace-loving forces today when mankind is confronted with the question of whether to live together or perish together in a nuclear inferno. Therefore, I very much welcome the active support of teachers and educators for the worldwide peace movement. Teachers from all parts of the world combine their own commitment to peace and social progress and the education of youth in the spirit of peace, understanding among the peoples, and international solidarity. We consider this an extremely valuable investment in the future of mankind. It is in this spirit that the teachers and educators of the GDR act. Our socialist state creates comprehensive conditions for them to provide, in accordance with their professional ethics, solid education and training for all children in the GDR.

The GDR sees the securing of a peaceful future for present and future generations as the foremost concern of its policy. It thus works in support of nuclear disarmament which has been initiated with the USSR and the United States Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles. It actively supports the disarmament initiatives that are being considered, such as the halving of strategic offensive weapons and other measures in the nuclear and conventional sphere.

The GDR underlines its commitment to a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe and the global elimination of all nuclear weapons, through the "International Meeting on Nuclear-Free Zones" in June this year, for which it has issued invitations to Berlin, the GDR capital.

It considers the policy of dialogue and cooperation a suitable way of promoting joint actions by all who allow themselves to be guided by reason and realism.

Let us do whatever we can to enable mankind to trespass the threshold to the year 2000 in secure peace, and without wars, fear, and horror.

Erich Honecker.

Sindermann Meets Spanish Parliamentarians

LD2405221288 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1740 gmt 24 May 88

[Text] Berlin 24 May 88 ADN—The GDR will not allow any pause in the struggle for disarmament and arms limitation. This was stressed by Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, in Berlin today when he received a delegation of the Spanish Congress of Deputies, led by its President, Felix Pons Irazazabal, for a talk.

Both sides praised the successful development of bilaterlal relations and spoke in favor of making active use of all possibilities for the further intensification of the mutually advantageous cooperation in the interests of peace and for the well-being of both states and peoples. Following the signing of the treaty on the elimination of INF missiles, it was now a matter of its early ratification and implementation. The next important tasks were the 50-percent reduction in strategic offensive weapons with strict observance of the ABM Treaty, a halt to nuclear weapon tests, and a ban on chemical weapons.

In this connection, Horst Sindermann pointed to the GDR's readiness to procede from zero solution to zero solution with all types of weapons. He stressed his country's desire to continue the policy of a result-oriented dialogue with all forces that supported peace and disarmament. A contribution to this was the "International Meeting for Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones," to be held in Berlin in June.

Both politicians expressed their conviction that parliamentary relations especially were suitable for promoting mutual understanding and trust between states and peoples. This was why good and manifold contacts between parliaments played an important role both for the deepening of cooperation between states and in the common striving for stability and predictability in international relations.

Felix Pons Irazazabal spoke in favor of continuing and deepening the process of creating a climate of trust which had been begun in Helsinki. An important contribution to this was the development of economic, political, and cultural relations between the two countries.

Earlier the guests, who are visiting the GDR at the invitation of the President of the GDR People's Chamber, had laid a wreath at the Unter den Linden memorial in Berlin in honor of the victims of fascism and militarism.

This evening, Horst Sindermann gave a reception in honor of the delegation of the Spanish Congress of Deputies.

Krenz Addresses GDR-Cuban Youth Rally

LD2205125188 East Berlin ADN international Service in German 1031 GMT 22 May 88

[Text] Magdeburg, 22 May (ADN)—A demonstration in support of peace, friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity was held in Magdeburg on Saturday by members of the GDR-Cuba Youth Festival and residents of that city. At this high point of their 4-day meeting, the delegates of the younger generation of the two countries welcomed a delegation of the GDR party and state leadership, including SED Central Committee Politburo members Werner Eberlein, first secretary of the Magdeburg Area Executive; and Egon Krenz, Central Committee secretary. They also welcomed the heads of the FDJ delegation and Union of Young Communists of Cuba, Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and Roberto Garcia, secretary of the National Committee of the Cuban youth organization.

Greetings from the SED Central Committee and from its general secretary, Erich Honecker, chairman of the State Council, were conveyed to loud applause by Egon Krenz. In his address, he praised the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the GDR and Cuban Republic. Egon Krenz stressed that it is important to live with the political realities as they exist in Europe, not to interfere in the internal affairs of other states, and not to put existing frontiers into question. This, however, is exactly what is happening this Whitsuntide again to the west of our frontiers at the meetings of the so-called expellees' associations. In the GDR, on the other hand, the young people's Whitsun meetings are and have always been, since time immemorial, in support of peace and friendship between nations.

Roberto Garcia described this rally in the festival city as fresh proof of the fact that young people of both countries hold the same hopes and ideals. Peace today is no longer a dream but is becoming reality. The GDR and the other socialist countries, in particular, are helping to this end. The Cuban youth always stands by the side of the progressive world which next year is meeting in Pyongyang.

In a letter to Erich Honecker and to Fidel Castro, the participants at the friendship meeting emphasize their firm will to carry the banner of revolutionary achievements over the threshold into the new millenium.

The powerful rally of 25,000 people ended in the Old Market Place of Magdeburg with the singing of the Internationale.

Mitterrand Thanks Honecker for Congratulations

AU2405173088 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21-22 May 88 p 1

[ND report: "Message From Mitterrand to Erich Honecker; French President Favors Broad Cooperation With the GDR"]

[Text] East Berlin (ND)—Francois Mitterand, president of the French Republic, has sent the following message to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council:

I would like to convey to you most cordial thanks for the kind congratulations you extended to me on the occasion of my reelection as president of the French Republic.

The fruitful discussions that we conducted during your recent visit to Paris marked a new phase in relations between our two countries and have confirmed my conviction that it is possible to develop relations of friendship and cooperation between France and the GDR on an even broader basis.

I am in favor of continuing the political dialogue, which has been successfully established, for the well-being of our citizens and in order to strengthen confidence on our continent. Francois Mitterrand.

Grosz Interviewed on Economic Reform Process

PM2005130988 Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian No 21, 21-27 May 88 (Signed to Press 19 May) pp 2-3

[TASS correspondent B. Shestakov interview with Karoly Grosz, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, under the rubric "Hungarian National Party Conference Opens 20 May": "New Spirit of Reform"—date and place unspecified]

[Text] Question: Please tell us briefly about the first results of the government program of socioeconomic stabilization.

Answer: First of all I can say that the economy has shown definite signs of revival over the past 6 months—growth in industrial output, the national income, and exports to capitalist countries. This year began better than any year previously. For example, in January and February Hungarian exports to capitalist countries increased by more than 40 percent in comparison with the same period last year. It is true that the results achieved are somewhat lower than we would have liked, but they are results nevertheless.

Unfortunately, the emphasis on exports means that enterprises are sending abroad everything they possibly can, regardless of the price offered. Naturally, supplies for the population have shown no substantial improvement under these circumstances.

An important landmark was the 1 January introduction of the new taxation system (providing, in particular, for the progressive taxation of citizens and enterprises—Editor). On the whole it has been successful, as is shown by the economic revival and stability in supplies to the population. There were technical hitches at first, of course, but we had already predicted that this year would be a "learning process." I will add that the budget deficit has fallen by approximately 10 percent in comparison with the first 2 months of last year. These positive changes make us hopeful that we will be able to halt the burgeoning foreign debt in the near future. If this happens we will be half way to winning the battle.

Another result is that there has been a very intensive start to economic processes which previously we could not get moving at all, however much we talked about reform. We have begun the modernization of the economic mechanism and drawn up a real schedule of what has to be done in this area by 1990. We have begun work on the draft Law on Economic Associations. This is a very important theoretical and practical task, at least as important as the new taxation system. We would like to submit this law for discussion by the National Assembly in September. To greatly simplify the issue, we are talking about legalizing the possibility to form enterprises combining state, cooperative, and private ownership.

We are thereby rectifying the fact that we had previously allowed ourselves to run too far ahead in the sphere of socialist political economy. The main thing is that for the first time we will be ensuring that amassed capital flows back into the economy, guaranteeing more harmonious interaction between enterprises through the production sphere, and, most important of all, we will be helping working people to feel that they are really in control. Experiments at the "Taurus" and "Medikor" enterprises, each of which has taken its own direction, have been crowned with great success, in our view. A great deal of controversy surrounds the future law, but we are confident that it will give the economy new strength.

Another measure aimed at improving economic efficiency is the liquidation of loss-making enterprises, which already has legal backing and allows the freer, more natural circulation of money and manpower.

We have also begun work on a wage reform, which is going to take a long time to complete. We are not just talking about eliminating the practice of wage-leveling—we also intend to review the old views on social policy. Wages are dependent on labor, and social policy issues must be decided accordingly, through payments and benefits taken from centralized state funds. Under the new system every citizen has the right to the basic social benefits, pension included. But if he wants to have more for his old age he can pay more now—in other words, he can essentially acquire the right to a comfortable existence in his old age.

We are pursuing many directions: In particular, we are making radical improvements in national economic planning and establishing the relationship between the market and the plan.

Finally, an important role in the realization of our program is played by the reorganization of the state-administrative apparatus. We are following two directions here: Decentralization and the transfer of administrative functions to the public. The size of the apparatus is being substantially reduced at the same time.

In short, we have done a great deal in the last 6 months. True, the reforms are still only scratching the surface, but we have introduced a new spirit and brought capable young people into responsible posts. I believe that on the whole we are gradually making progress in our program of socioeconomic development.

Question: Are the people who think that the press exaggerates the difficulties correct?

Answer: On the whole journalists give an accurate picture of the situation, but at the moment their items do not reflect the first shoots of new ideas forging a path for themselves through negative trends and phenomena. There is no doubt that energy, patience, and persistence are needed to get out of the present situation. We must finish what we have started.

Question: What is the connection between restructuring in the Soviet Union and the process of renewal in Hungary, and what are the possibilities for the two countries to use each other's experience?

Answer: First, the overwhelming majority of Hungarian citizens are very sympathetic to the changes being made in the Soviet Union. I have worked in the party for 40 years but I cannot remember such sympathy for the USSR and its leaders, with the exception of the period after the liberation.

The process of renewal in the USSR differs from the Hungarian process because there economic and political reforms go hand in hand. In Hungary, on the other hand, economic reform began, then stopped, while political reforms are only just beginning. I do not agree with those who say that our economic reform has been unsuccessful because it has not been accompanied by political reform. No, the Hungarian reform stopped when it did because it was weakened by some economic decisions and because it had not been thought through in every aspect.

But, irrespective of this, the parallel implementation of two reforms in the USSR increases the chance of success, and this is an example for Hungary. And so I attach enormous significance to the process of political renewal in the USSR for the development of Hungarian political reform. Whereas, as it seems to me, the Hungarian reform has taken the lead in the economic sphere, the Soviet Union is ahead in the political sphere.

There is also another aspect that is not so direct. The new foreign policy thinking in the USSR means greater freedom of action for us and increases openness to the rest of the world.

Marjai Gives Lecture on Economic Plan

AU2205143188 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 13 May 88 pp 1, 7

[Unattributed report on a lecture delivered by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of trade, to managers of trade and tourist enterprises: "Jozsef Marjai on the Beginning of the Year, Ministry of Trade Tasks—The Plan Is Realistic—The Prospects To Implement It Are Also Realistic"—date and place of lecture not given]

[Text] As was reported last week, Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of trade, gave a lecture to managers of trade and tourist enterprises on Hungarian economic policy, the tasks facing Hungarian trade, and the work of the recently reorganized ministry. The lecture was attended by Miklos Nemeth, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. Here is a report on several parts of Marjai's lecture.

In the present stage of our social and economic development, questions and challenges have become more pronounced and answers must be given. The government program, which was discussed and adopted at the National Assembly session in September 1987, made a critical analysis of Hungarian society and economy, and realistically formulated their goals. The economic policy concept at our disposal is concrete and practical, and it creates opportunities for resurgence and development in stabilization. This program is committed to further continuing the reform on a consistent basis. Consequently, the responsibilities and the role of enterprises are greater than ever, and are more clearly defined; the scope of enterprises is wider and more independent. All this increases the responsibilities placed on government activities in managing the economy, in planning, and in creating markets. We know exactly what we can expect from this program. We can expect stabilization and continuous development; however, we cannot expect the program to radically change everything in 6 or 9 months. In any society, such a sudden turn and such a radical change can only be brought about by disasters.

We know from experience that there is a long transition from a planned economy to a socialist market-based economy, and that there are many difficulties. It is true that, by taking political or general economic policy positions, one can formulate the goals and requirements in 10-15 theses. However, nobody can give a recipe for this in advance. The fact that some people demand that we implement the principles of utopian capitalism overnight does not help. In a country where capital is scarce, on a small and limited market, and within integration which operates with difficulties, it is quite difficult to develop a socialist market-based economy in such a way that it will function perfectly.

The Necessity To Perform, Development [subhead]

We should realize that comprehensive reorganization, stability, and development are inconceivable without violating interests. This process can only be implemented if the interests of certain strata and groups are also harmed; moreover, the difficulties of the economy and of the entire country could temporarily increase. This stage of transition is not short.

The significance of the government program lies in the fact that while it defines the time and the place of this great experiment, it continuously creates and expands the means and conditions necessary to carry this out.

The government program was adopted by the National Assembly in a short period of time; however, it has achieved more than its very existence. Its effects are already discernible in the acceleration of reform processes, in organizational changes, and in the development of real processes. The resolutions of the Central Committee—as a result of which economic policy, even if in part and in small steps, has already shifted in the direction stipulated by the government program since the beginning of 1987—also played an important part in this.

The most important achievement is that in 1988, for the first time in a long time, we have a real chance of accomplishing the economic goals set for this year. This is the result of two things. On the one hand, although the goals and plans are very accelerated, they are not isolated from reality. On the other hand, the capacity of the economy to perform is increasing perceptibly.

The foreign market is one of the most sensitive indicators and yardsticks of our balance and the capacity of our economy to perform and develop. In the first 4 months of 1988 compared to the same period in 1987, we reduced our convertible deficit by $330 million, and we have almost balanced our turnover of goods. I think it is a realistic goal to have, by the end of 1988, a surplus of $250 million in the turnover of goods directly exchanged in border areas. According to our plans, tourism will provide a surplus of $350 million. Thus, we should reduce the deficit in our balance of payments to $500 million.

Both the economy and politics have more need than ever to show results. However, we must not yield to any kind of pressure that would make us accept superficial and temporary successes instead of real results, because this would immediately upset both development and stability for an unforeseeable period. We need well-founded and durable results in production, the services, in the area of goods turnover, in our foreign trade balance, and in our balance of payments. If we can resist temptations, we now have a real opportunity to develop and carry through such a durable process.

Only profitable and suitably dynamic hard currency exports at an adequate level can establish the bases necessary to carry the burdens of our debts. This will ensure that the imports are at a level that is essential to maintaining continuous production. This will also enable us to slow down, and then stop the increase in the technical-technological gap between Hungary and the developed capitalist countries, and then to catch up with them; and at the same time also to strengthen our position within CEMA. In an economy that is still far from having fully developed market conditions, only our presence on the foreign market—our success or failure—can qualify our market ability. Structural reorganization can also be measured only by the judgment of the foreign market. The maintenance of exports that have the appropriate structure and at the appropriate level is the most important condition for ensuring increasingly more enterprise independence and a market-oriented management system. The market trends in the first quarter of 1988 still determine the possibilities to widen the scope of enterprises and the framework of government activity in a very contradictory manner. Economic policy, the regulation system, and the management in charge of the sphere of turnover of goods should be very attentive to these phenomena. As far as our work in this direction is concerned, we should realize that if we leave the real processes unattended—under the present and still limited market and competition conditions—we will contribute precisely to increasing the danger of regression rather than to developing the reform processes.

Consumption Increased [subhead]

In order to achieve foreign trade balance and increase exports, domestic balance should emerge at a lower level. In this respect, one should take it as a warning that in the first quarter of 1988, domestic spending of the national income was higher, and the deficit of the national budget was larger than planned. Domestic consumption increased in March, the increase in the incomes of the population accelerated, and investments increased.

All these processes should be influenced and shaped in such a manner that the high rate of inflation and the income level that develops on this basis—the treatment of which is, in itself, a critical task—should not upset the desired proportions between domestic and foreign sales; that incentives for capitalist exports should continue; and that it should be possible to solve all this within the normal and general framework of the system of economic regulation.

In addition to the balance surplus accounted in hard currency and to the priority granted to convertible exports, the development of our relations with CEMA and the socialist countries is a decisive factor in our domestic development. The socialist market and our economic relations with the Soviet Union are the main factors and determinants of our stability in the broadest sense of the word. Within the framework of this global and balancing role, it is the constant task of our government and enterprises to continuously establish a balance in our annual turnover of goods with all socialist countries. This balance cannot only be quantitative, although it would also be a serious task to achieve this in the given period. We should develop a structure of imports that would be equally marketable within the production and population sectors of the domestic economy.

Because of the fact that the economic weight of CEMA, that is, the CEMA member countries, is historically decisive in our economy, and considering both our own interests and those of our partners, we cannot give up the prospect of our cooperation with the CEMA countries becoming one of the main carriers and driving forces of economic growth and development. The reform processes now under way in the socialist countries provide a

greater than hitherto opportunity for this: The situation in terms of demand and readiness is much more favorable than previously. The opportunities inherent in the actual conditions and in the sphere of reality in terms of magnitude naturally still lag behind this, and will continue to lag for a considerable time. Both at government and enterprise level we should look for solutions that can be implemented now. Shifts to the new forms cannot be implemented in all CEMA countries at the same time. In bilateral relations, it is possible to implement more market-oriented forms of cooperation wherever the appropriate intentions and conditions are present, or can be established. If this can be brought about on the level of individual enterprises or individual countries, this could also service our interests and the interests of all CEMA countries.

We should know that the integration of CEMA as a common market is still at a low level. The differences between the member countries are considerably greater than within the EEC, within the Common Market. Political decisions and long-term economic reorganization are required to change CEMA integration into a real socialist common market. In the socialist context, two processes are currently under way. Our partners, primarily the Soviet enterprises, are interested in establishing new forms and are prepared to do so. At the same time, and with regard to reality, one must take into consideration that all socialist countries are struggling with considerable economic difficulties, and any kind of mutually advantageous exchange of goods at state or enterprise level can only be carried out on the basis of economic interests.

In the Interest of the Reform [subhead]

The domestic market is not independent of the development of foreign markets; it is linked to them and both are interdependent. Our goal is to achieve an economic situation which, in terms of both quantity and quality will enable us to maintain and increase the natural relations between the domestic and foreign markets by normative means.

Our goal is to increase the assortment of the supply of goods in our domestic market by making use of the lower level of consumption, which derives from a still demanding market, and an increase in savings among the population which is the expected result of the new financial construction.

Under these circumstances, one can also expect an increase in the influence on production of the turnover of goods and trade and strengthening of production incentives. Government management in the sphere of trade and the turnover, the foreign-and domestic trade enterprises, and the new Ministry of Trade play a role and have an obligation in all this.

The emergence of the uniform Ministry of Trade was not unexpected. Uniform trade management can only be implemented on the basis of achievements in the course of real reform processes and by continuing these processes. Establishing the new Ministry of Trade was a natural result of the 1987 government program. The ministry is not a separate body; its place is in the entire regulation system, a system in which it participates and actively influences these processes, but in which it also functions partially independently.

Generally speaking, this is true for every national organization and institution. However, this role is particularly prominent in the case of the Ministry of Trade because trade plays a prominent integrative role in all aspects of our economy. So far this integrative role has either been absent from the Hungarian economic mechanism or has been inadequately present in it; and we should now establish or strengthen it. This is a complex process and program because it affects economic and production areas, and includes all the enterprises and organizations that belong to the trade branch and more than half a million workers who are directly involved in trade activities. We should also pay attention to the fact that we cannot yet speak about a developed, "proper" market. The three [as published] separate main markets have survived and will continue to survive independently from us. The need to integrate these three markets determines the organizational structure and the functioning of the Ministry of Trade and its system of relations with the enterprises. In addition to the integration of production and of the entire economy, we should also stress the interdependence between trade and the monetary sphere. Monetary and financial transactions and processes mainly occur in turnover processes and in foreign and domestic trade.

As a result of all this, and although it is not identical to the entire economic policy, trade plays the decisive role in economic policy of a signaling system and a factor that influences the processes. Therefore, the new Ministry of Trade should be able to consider, manage, and handle these relations. It should also be able to absorb the occasional clashes between real processes and the organizational structure. We have established an organizational and functional system for this purpose, a system that integrates the processes and decentralizes decision-making concerning these processes by increasing the independence of the main departments and by more clearly defining the duties of the state secretaries and the deputy ministers. We should now establish the necessary means to secure the functioning of the market without disturbances; the creation of markets; the establishment of conditions for a balance between the domestic and foreign markets; and the promotion of coordinated development of production, trade, and services.

A System of Relations With Enterprises [subhead]

No matter how developed the market-oriented economy of a country is, no country can give up the deliberate harmony between government management and the

activities of the enterprises, and their mutual reliance and interaction. The uniform government work currently being developed and the new Ministry of Trade will provide better founded and more secure functional and organizational opportunities for all this.

In our cooperation with the enterprises, we would like to increasingly emphasize our role in organizing the economy. This means that parallel with the increase in the strength of the real market conditions, the ministry would like to increasingly reduce its interference in the concrete business transactions of the enterprises. However, at the same time the ministry would like to employ means of economic diplomacy, economic policy and regulation, and market supervision to help enterprises reach the market. The ministry would also like to try to guarantee the competitiveness of the enterprises abroad and domestically, and oversee the cleanliness of the functioning of the market. Even under the prevailing, limited market conditions we would prefer to either refrain from having to interfere in individual cases, or to do so as little as possible. However, we would interfere whenever this is called for by the need to maintain normal market conditions or when this is in the interest of all the enterprises.

What are we asking of enterprises? We are asking them to courageously represent their own interests. They should do so by bringing their strategic goals to the fore. I am convinced that the strategic interests of the enterprises and the goals of our economic policy coincide.

We are asking enterprises to better understand the goals of the economic management and to better identify with the goals that fall within the ministry's sphere of authority and obligations. We are asking them to contribute more to implementing the interests of the people's economy together with their own interests. We require them to attempt and contribute—and we naturally have a more decisive role and more numerous tasks in this area—to enabling us to completely extricate ourselves from this so-called and partially artificial crisis of confidence. We require and ask the enterprises to modernize their internal mechanism so as to establish greater harmony between the functional principles and the internal mechanism of the ministries and the enterprises. We are asking for the assistance of the enterprises and enterprise managers in the development of the work done by the new ministry, mainly in the area of how this work should be done. We are asking for ideas and suggestions on our common activity of organizing the economy. We are asking for the help of the enterprises in strengthening contractual discipline to the extent their means and potential can guarantee this.

Following these, Jozsef Marjai gave the managers of trade and tourist enterprises detailed information on the trends in the first part of 1988 in the Hungarian foreign trade with socialist, developed, and developing non-socialist countries, in tourism, and on the domestic market. He summarized the concrete enterprise and government tasks that are essential for the accomplishment of the 1988 economic tasks, and for the advancement and acceleration of the economic reform processes.

Speaking about organizational issues, he said among other things that the extended right to conduct foreign trade provides the future framework for the increase in our openness. Our goal is for increasingly more enterprises to more and more directly join international economic processes, because this is one of the sources of our economic and technological renewal. At the same time, he stressed that the practice of foreign trade is justified only where the necessary professional and organizational conditions are secure. Exercising the right of foreign trade involves twofold expenses. The government cannot accept damages resulting from incompetence or from violating the regulations. Losses spread beyond the framework of the enterprise in question, and they afflict the entire economy and all enterprises. Considering the present obsolete structure of our domestic production, we cannot expect foreign trade to quickly achieve something that is qualitatively completely different. However, this is precisely why we have to encourage convertible exports. Within the medium of economic constraints and interests, we should make the most of what is now available.

On the whole, subsidies for enterprises will be reduced. We would like to do this in a way that will hinder our convertible exports as little as possible, contribute to our socialist trade balance, and help us avoid having to take retroactive measures.

To Change Things Bravely [subhead]

The ministry will give maximum help to obtaining foreign working capital and establishing mixed enterprises. Within the activity of mixed enterprises, we should endeavor to improve their capacity to export.

Enterprises should also be aware of the fact that the importance of competitive bids aimed at developing exports is increasing.

It is very important to economize in imports. Only within this framework of savings is it possible to secure the imports of materials necessary for the continuity of production and the imports of machines that contribute to technological development.

Our general goal in the domestic market is to develop it, and to develop and strengthen competitiveness.

Enterprises should shape their programs according to the buyers' demand and to market requirements. They should specialize where it is justified; they should implement changes bravely wherever the market requires them to expand or modify the sphere of their activities. It is necessary for them to expand the sphere of their activity not only professionally but also geographically. "Domestic trade" enterprises which are traditionally

active on the domestic market should gradually join foreign trade activities. We partially established the legal conditions for this at the end of 1987. Our goal is also to make the activity of enterprises that trade in means of production an integral part of our trade. They should get rid of their character as supplying and distributing enterprises and they should accept a larger share in satisfying consumer demands and also in foreign trade activities.

Enterprises should make use of the already existing opportunities to set up partnerships, and they should also prepare for the opportunities that will be secured for them by the new partnership law. Industrial enterprises should increase the proportion of their commercial activities and also open new shops for this purpose. This should be done in order to enable them to perceive directly, or more directly, the trends prevailing on the domestic market. Trade enterprises should endeavor to invest in production, so as to enable them to contribute to improving the selection on the market, and to reduce or eliminate shortage situations in certain areas.

We should continue to modernize the internal organization of enterprises. Modernizing the regulations concerning the so-called new forms of operation is an important duty of the ministry. We will examine new opportunities to establish long-term interest, among them the justification for businesses employing people on a contractual basis to maintain a "5-year cycle." We should improve long-term entrepreneurial interest and willingness to invest. We should base the development of the network of small-, and in certain areas, medium-size businesses primarily on private capital. Enterprises also have the opportunity to sell shops they cannot manage in a profitable manner even in a different form, to private entrepreneurs.

It is an important requirement that enterprises should try to increasingly involve private money in their economic activities. This is currently facilitated not only by means of bonds, but also by the regulation concerning limited liability companies. Our task is to reexamine the legal restrictions on competition still in effect in a small area. We will, for example, examine whether the restrictions on wholesale activities are still necessary, and in what areas is it possible to transfer the legal authority of the ministry to council organs.

In order to develop tourism in Hungary, it is necessary to establish new capacities, primarily hotels. This can be accomplished with suitable foreign loans and working capital. I think that, in addition to the government work, touristic and catering industry enterprises should work more actively than hitherto in order to implement the development plans.

It would be expedient if, in order to make adequate use of the lasting boom in tourism, touristic enterprises established partnerships involving enterprises and organizations belonging to the other branches of the people's economy. We should examine ways to improve the internal interestedness and organization of large catering enterprises and to increase the direct interest of individual units. If all this is not sufficient to increase performance, other solutions should also be considered.

In order to expand the opportunities offered by tourist enterprises, it is justified to improve cooperation between trade bodies and bodies of social tourism. If spa owners are interested we should increase the use of enterprise, cooperative, and institutional spas for tourist purposes.

A substantial improvement in our attitudes to the environment is necessary to increase the standard of tourism and catering. Experience has it that this is the main problem in this area at present, although its solution is not primarily a matter of money. The potentials of the branch well reflect the managerial standards of the tourist enterprises, travel agencies, and tourist services. Hungarian catering services can handle much more than we use now.

However, all this is demonstrated in a much wider sense and is true not only for tourism: Human conduct, performance, and the respectability of work and its standard are, in themselves, factors which contribute to performance not only in society, but also in the economy, and in trade.

Vienna Paper Interviews Member of Opposition

AU2105133488 Vienna KURIER in German 20 May 88 p 3

[G.H. report on interview with Ottilia Solt, member of the opposition group "Network of Independent Initiatives," place and date not given: "Opposition Has Great Reserves!"]

[Text] Concerning the MSZMP conference, which starts today, Friday, the Hungarian opposition has lately been very active:

—Intellectuals and scientists established an independent trade union—which is in accordance with the Hungarian Constitution, they say, and apolitical in its objectives.

—A parent organization of the split Hungarian opposition was founded under the name of "Network of Independent Initiatives."

KURIER had an exclusive talk with one of the spokeswomen of this organization who has not been bothered by the authorities so far. Mrs Ottilia Solt said, among other things:

"In my opinion it was high time to create this network, although we will still have to face great difficulties. Above all, we will have to develop methods to achieve a real basis for democracy."

Mrs Solt continued: "We have many sympathizers whom we do not even know but who have expressed their joy at the creation and activity of our network by signatures or letters. They represent a great reserve for us. Somehow we have to find a way to activate these reserves."

Mrs Solt added: "Approximately 1,000 people have enlisted in the network. Every day new people are contacting us, some by mail, some by telephone. They are people from the most different social groups, the majority of them are not from Budapest."

The united opposition is planning a major demonstration on the anniversary of the death of Hungarian Prime Minister Imre Nagy who was executed after the 1956 popular rising.

Reagan Congratulates Grosz on Election

LD2405180488 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 24 May 88

[Text] The latest piece of news arrived a few minutes ago:

The U.S. President has cabled his greetings to Karoly Grosz on the occasion of his having been elected party general secretary. Ronald Reagan wites the following:

On behalf of the American people, I wish you much success for the implementation of the political and economic reforms, which will make it possible for Hungary to fully exploit the enormous talent and creative spirit of your people. It is the determined intention of the United States to build on the good relations that now exist with Hungary.

I look forward to our meeting on the occasion of your visit to the United States with great expectations, writes Ronald Reagan in his greeting telegram addressed to Karoly Grosz.

ABC Television Network Interviews Grosz 24 May

LD2405220088 Budapest MTI in English 1827 GMT 24 May 88

[Text] Budapest, May 24 (MTI)—Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the HSWP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, gave an interview to the news of the U.S. TV network ABC on Tuesday.

MAGYAR HIRLAP Comments on Reform in Poland

AU2105144688 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 16 May 88 p 1

[Front-page editorial by Editor S. Molnar: "Polish Reform"]

[Text] "Relying on a centuries-long friendship, the two peoples think it necessary to widen cooperation between them in order to contribute to the development of their economy, peace, and security on the basis of the goals and basic principles of the United Nations." This idea was signed in 1948 by Premier Lajos Dinnyes and Polish Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz in Warsaw, a city still in ruins, decorated with red and white, and red, white, and green flags.

The Hungarian-Polish agreement on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance was extended in Budapest 20 years ago. ZYCIE WARSAWA wrote about the document 40 years ago: "The identity of our policies guarantees the friendship between our two countries." It could also write the same today, although quite a lot has changed since then. The only thing that did not change is that Poles and Hungarians are paying close attention to each other at present, too, perhaps because our difficulties—though different—are quite similar. Reform is the most frequently used word in politics and in the press both in Hungary and in Poland.

People in Poland say ironically that one can choose between two alternatives: reform, or reform. Many people think that in recent weeks precisely this is what has been endangered by the events in Poland, like those in Gdansk and Nowa Huta. The extraordinary powers, which the Sejm invested in the government on 11 May and which will be effective until the end of 1988, are justifiably called "economic dictatorship." Premier Messner has guaranteed that this weapon is intended to serve the exclusive purposes of eliminating obstructions to reform and of fighting both bureaucracy and the old reflexes and ways of thinking. Following the publication of the results of the November referendum, Deputy Premier Sadowski said that, out of the 160 elements of the detailed reform program—which the Sejm has in the meantime adopted as law—he considered its political goals and democratization as most important. He said with regret that the government was not popular enough for one half of the population and one additional citizen to vote for the implementation of all this.

Analysts think that the reason for this is that "reform," and particularly "radically implemented reform" are associated in the public awareness with the painful experiences of sudden price increases and a drop in living standards. That is, people are afraid of reform even if they might know that it is inevitable. However, on the basis of calculations based on realities, the distributable part of the national income will only be able to reach its 1979 level again—after 6-7 years—if everything goes well. That is, if it becomes possible to implement the reforms, or to put it less politely, to ram them through.

In the meantime, as we have been doing for centuries, we are anxiously following, and as much as possible, helping each other.

Grosz Meets Thailand's Prem on Arrival 25 May

LD2505100888 Budapest MTI in English 0923 GMT 25 May 88

[Text] Budapest, May 25 (MTI)—Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, arrived for

an official visit to Hungary on Wednesday. He is meeting an invitation from Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The high-ranking guest and the members of his delegation, including leading personalities of Thai political and business life, were met at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport by Karoly Grosz, and Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy, Minister of the Interior Istvan Horvath, Erno Kemenes, state secretary of the National Planning Office, Peter Veress, secretary of the Advisory Body of the Council of Ministers, Rezso Banyasz, government spokesman, and several other leaders of Hungarian political and economic life. Also present was Sawanit Kongsiri, ambassador of Thailand to Hungary. The honour guard of the Hungarian People's Army lined up to welcome the Thai prime minister.

Following the ceremonious reception, the guests, accompanied by their hosts, drove to their residence.

Nyers Participates in MSZMP-SPD Negotiations

LD2505011388 Budapest MTI in English 1530 GMT 24 May 88

[Text] Budapest, May 24 (MTI)—Members of the parliamentary work groups of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) are meeting in Budapest on May 24 to 26, to examine world economic issues, including the opportunities to solve the international debt crisis, and the effects of economic cooperation on East-West relations. The Hungarian negotiating delegation is led by Rezso Nyers, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP Central Committee, the SPD delegation by Wolfgang Roth, member of the SPD party leadership and deputy chairman of the party's parliamentary group. This is the fifth session of the joint work committee of the two parties.

Chinese Trade Union Delegation Arrives 21 May

LD2205025988 Budapest MTI in English 1808 GMT 21 May 88

[Text] Budapest, May 21 (MTI)—A delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions headed by President Ni Zhifu arrived in Budapest on Saturday. Present at the arrival was Zhu Ankang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Hungary.

Spanish Industry, Energy Minister Departs 24 May

LD2405200888 Budapest MTI in English 1646 GMT 24 May 88

[Text] Budapest, May 24 (MTI)—Luis Carlos Croissier, minister of industry and energy of Spain, left Budapest on Tuesday. The Spanish minister held talks in Hungary on the invitation of Frigyes Berecz, minister of industry, on the development of industrial relations, the expansion of bilateral trade and reviewed further opportunities of economic cooperation.

Luis Carlos Croissier met Prime Minister Karoly Grosz, Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai, minister of trade, and Deputy Premier Peter Medgyessy.

Defense Official Writes on Pact Anniversary

AU1805144688 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 May 88 p 1

[Editorial by Lieutenant General Lajos Morocz, state secretary of defense: "Power That Preserves Peace"]

[Text] In Warsaw, on 14 May 1955, 33 years ago, representatives of eight European socialist countries signed a friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance agreement which the world has come to know as the Warsaw Pact.

The establishment of our joint political and defense alliance by the leaderships of these friendly countries was an historical necessity and an inevitable act of self-defense, permeated by these leaders' responsibility for the fate and future of their peoples and of all mankind. It was a forced answer to the challenge of the aggressive circles of imperialism which, in the tremendously tense atmosphere of the cold war, set surrounding the socialist world order as their goal, or to use their terminology, to "halt and drive back" the socialist world order.

Ten years after the end of Word War II, security in Europe was again in danger. It became clear that the socialist countries in Europe had to act in order to maintain peace and guarantee their socialist achievements. Therefore, 6 years after NATO was established and when the FRG's inclusion in NATO became obvious, our countries placed their combined defense forces so they faced the combined aggressive forces of NATO.

This completely different type of alliance is not directed against any country. Its goals are in line not only with the interests of the friendly peoples that make up this alliance, but also with the universal interests of forces that struggle for social progress and peace. The almost 3 and 1/2 decades since the Warsaw Pact was established have proved that this alliance is a military defense coalition that really aims at consistently serving the cause of peace and has always acted in this spirit.

From its inception, and in line with its goals, the Warsaw Pact has initiated a series of peace proposals. It has repeatedly called for the establishment of a collective security system to replace the confronting military blocs. The Warsaw Pact member states continue to consistently struggle for the elimination of the arms race, primarily

the nuclear arms race, for actual disarmament measures based on the principle of equal and mutual security, and for peaceful cooperation between countries of different social orders.

An appeal made by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Budapest initiated the idea of a conference on security and cooperation in Europe to discuss major global problems. This conference came to be known as the Helsinki process in world politics.

The document signed by the leaders of 33 European states and two North American states in 1975 opened up the way for the countries and peoples on the European Continent to obtain their most cherished desires and efforts—security, good neighborly relations, and cooperation. Unfortunately, contrary to the desire of the Warsaw Pact member states, the increase in political processes—a desire also recorded in the document—was not followed by a military detente; on the contrary, we had to face a growing arms race. It became obvious that imperialism did not yet accept our initiatives in a way the forces struggling for world peace expect it to, but driven by its selfish interests, imperialism strives to experiment with and deploy increasingly new weapon systems. In this difficult situation, and in order to maintain the historically developed global and regional balance of power, the countries of our alliance were forced to pay greater attention to their own security, to maintain their armed forces at a proper level of combat readiness, and to deepen the cooperation and friendship of arms among the combined armed forces of the Warsaw Pact, among these friendly armies.

Contrary to our intentions, and due to the arms race initiated by the leading circles of NATO, today this balance of power is at a much higher level than either side requires. This is particularly true of the strategic balance of power.

The logical consequence of all this is the new political initiative taken by the 27th CPSU Congress and supported by the other socialist countries; and its fundamental conclusion is that it is no longer possible to guarantee security only by military means. The only road leading to security is to search primarily for new political solutions. An increasingly low level of strategic balance can lead to real security in our era, and nuclear arms and other weapons of mass destruction should be completely excluded from this strategic balance within the foreseeable future.

The countries of our political and defense alliance have taken, and will continue to take considerable measures to put this new political thinking into practice too. This consistent and flexible foreign policy has already led to considerable results. After Geneva and Reykjavik, the third Soviet-U.S. summit took place in Washington at the end of 1987, and the leaders of the two big powers signed an agreement on eliminating two types of nuclear arms; the U.S. Senate debates on the ratification of this agreement were scheduled for any day now, but they have been postponed indefinitely. We hope, however, that the agreement will be ratified in the coming months and new agreements will be signed, agreements that will lead not only to a 50-percent reduction of strategic nuclear weapons but also to the elimination of chemical weapons and the radical reduction of conventional armed forces and weapons as proposed by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in 1986.

This new political thinking also requires the development of strictly defensive military doctrines. Our defense alliance is also playing a pioneering role in this. The joint military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact member states adopted by the Political Consultative Committee at its meeting in Berlin in 1987 demonstrates well that avoiding both a conventional and a nuclear war is the essence of the military activity of the alliance of the socialist countries. This important document reflects the recognition and the subsequent responsibility that, amid the current political and military policy circumstances, conditions, and relations in our world, as well as the huge weapons stockpiles, the real interests of all the countries and peoples cannot allow a single case of solving controversial issues by military means, by means of arms. Therefore, the alliance of socialist countries is striving to eradicate wars from the life of mankind for good, to eliminate the useless arms race, to avoid the possibility of using military force, and to create a general and total disarmament.

I will reemphasize: The Warsaw Pact Armed Forces do not threaten anybody. They do not strive to achieve greater security than other states, nor do they accept less security than others. The Warsaw Pact Armed Forces are constantly kept at a level of combat readiness that is sufficient and necessary to make sure that their countries are not attacked. This involves the need to continue to maintain—if possible at a lower level—the military balance of power that has been created at the cost of great sacrifices and efforts and which is still the most important factor of our security today. Otherwise, the peace efforts aimed at eliminating the dreadful power of military technology capable of repeatedly destroying the world have no real chance of success.

Leaders' Public Appearances 13-18 May

AU2105151088 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian from 14 to 18 May, and MAGYAR HIRLAP on 19 May report on the public appearances of the following leaders (source, date, and page number of each report is given in parentheses):

Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of trade, held talks with Panayotis Roumeliotis, minister of commerce of the Hellenic Republic; date and place not given. (NEPSZABADSAG, 17 May, p 5, filed as AU1805113788) He also held talks

with Ilkka Suominen, minister of trade and industry of the Republic of Finland on 16 May; place not given (NEPSZABADSAG, 17 May, p 5, filed as AU1805120488)

Peter Medgyessy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, awarded the national flag of the National PPF Council for outstanding voluntary work to Istvan Szaloki, chairman of Kalocsa City Council, on 17 May; place not given (NEPSZABADSAG, 18 May, p 5)

Csaba Hamori, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of KISZ, paid a 2-day visit to Baranya County on 13-14 May, and met with local party and county officials. (NEPSZABADSAG, 14 May, p 4)

Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Politburo and minister of environmental protection and water management, received Derek Ford, president of the Canadian branch of the International Speleological Union (UIS), and Hubert Trimmel, general secretary of the Austrian UIS branch on 18 May; place not given. (MAGYAR HIRLAP, 19 May, p 6)

Istvan Szabo, member of the MSZMP Politburo and chairman of the Agricultural Cooperatives National Council, awarded the "Outstanding Enterprise" title to Jozsef Papp, director of the Oroshaz Poultry Processing Enterprise at Oroshaz on 13 May. (NEPSZABADSAG, 14 May, p 4)

Gyorgy Fejti, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, delivered a lecture on modernizing the system of political institutions at the Political Theory and History Department of the Technological University of Budapest on 13 May. (NEPSZABADSAG, 14 May, p 4)

Lenard Pal, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, awarded the "Outstanding Enterprise" title to Matyas Gog, director of the Herceghalom Experimental Farm on 13 May; place not given. (NEPSZABADSAG, 14 May, p 4)

Briefs

Aluminum Industry Results Improved

The Hungarian Aluminium Industry Trust exported goods worth $190 million in 1987. For this year, the planned exports are $240 million and the results of the first quarter of the current year show that this sum will increase by 11 percent by the end of the year. Compared to the export of goods in value of $47,967,000 in the first quarter of 1987, the amount of exports in the first quarter of the current year reached $64,141,000. This increase is partially because of the increase in the world prices. A considerable amount of processed aluminium industry goods was sold on demanding markets, like, for example, Japan, the FRG, and the United States. [Summary] [*AU2005153788 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 May 88 p 1*]

Solar Energy Research

The Debrecen Solarphysics Observatory of the Astronomical Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences is preparing a greatly important research project. The Association of International Scientific Unions will start an international research project in 1990, called "Sun-Earth Energy," in which the astronomers from Debrecen will also participate. [Text] [*AU1805120588 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 May 88 p 8*]

Former KISZ Officials Tried

On 12 May, the Nyiregyhaza City Tribunal started proceedings against three former employees of Debrecen Pioneer-Leader Traning Camp of the Hajdu-Bihar County KISZ Committee. Mrs Laszlo Horvath, former head of the Economic Department of the Hajdu Bihar KISZ Committee, Mrs Koos Erzsebet Torok, former first secretary of the KISZ Committee, and Janos Rozsa, the warden of the camp, are accused of fraud, embezzlement, and improper administration of the collective funds. The hearings are in progress and, the sentence to be announced at a later date. [Summary] [*AU1705175988 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 May 88 p 7*]

Church Council President Elected

Budapest, May 19 (MTI)—The plenary session of the Council of Hungarian Free Churches elected Janos Viczian, president of the Hungarian Baptist Church, as president of the Council of Free Churches. At the inauguration ceremony, Reformed Bishop Dr Karoly Toth, president of the Ecumenic Council of Hungarian Churches, welcomed the new president. The celebration was attended and addressed by Under-Secretary of State Imre Miklos, president of the State Office for Church Affairs. [Text] [*LD2005025088 Budapest MTI in English 0937 GMT 19 May 88*]

Russian Orthodox Anniversary

On the 1,000th anniversary of the Russian Orthodox Christianity, a series of festive events is being organized by the Hungarian churches and denominations, from 14 to 17. As an overture to these events, the exhibition "Russian Church Art in Hungary" opened in Esztergom cathedral on 14 May. It was opened by Sztojan Dusan Vujicsics, chairman of the Hungarian Committee within the UNESCO international commission studying Slavic cultures. The opening was attended by archbishops, by representative of the Russian Orthodox Patriarch Pimen, by Vicar General Vojiszlav Gality, by Laszlo Paskai, archbishop of Estergom, as well as by other church dignitaries. [Summary] [*AU1805212188 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 May 88 p 8*]

IMF Loan Received

Hungary has received a further $366 million credit from the International Monetary Fund. It was announced in Washington that the loan is earmarked for the financing of the Hungarian reform. According to reports, the Hungarian Government has signalled its intention to reduce its budget deficit and to cut price subsidies and subsidies to unprofitable enterprises. [Text] [*LD2005024388 Budapest in English to Europe 2000 GMT 18 May 88*]

Protocol With GDR

Budapest, May 19 (MTI)—The 16th session of the Hungary-GDR Inter-Governmental Committee for Cultural and Scientific Cooperation ended on Thursday in Budapest, with the signing of a protocol. Led by the co-chairmen of the committee, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Dr Herbert Krolikowski, first deputy of the foreign minister of the GDR, and Dr Antal Stark, state secretary of culture, the body reviewed the state of research realized between the two countries in the fields of public education, and in inter-university cooperation, and opportunities to further develop these. On May 18-19 in the Hungarian Foreign Ministry, Dr Herbert Krolikowski exchanged views with Dr Gyula Horn, state secretary of the Foreign Ministry, and Istvan Oszi, deputy foreign minister, on several issues of the international situation and cooperation between the two countries. Dr Herbert Krolikowski met Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. The GDR delegation left Budapest on Thursday. [Excerpts] [*LD2005023588 Budapest MTI in English 1544 GMT 19 May 88*]

Cooperation With FRG

An agreement was signed between the Power Investment Enterprises and the Siemens AG Kraftwerkunion of the FRG on the purchase of a 145-megawatt gas turbine for the Dunamenti Power Station. The agreement is in line with Hungarian efforts to avoid a shortage of electric power by 1991. According to estimates, the electric power demand in the coming period will increase by 2.5-3 percent annually. By the mid-nineties, this will require a total of 600 megawatts of power plant production. From this amount, the current agreement will cover 400 megawatts. The Siemens turbine is valued at DM30 million for which the Hungarian side is supplying the German side with electric generators worth DM20 million. [Summary] [*AU1905160688 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 18 May 88 p 7*]

Trade Talks With Finland

Yesterday, 16 May, Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai received Ilkka Suominen, Finnish minister of trade and industry, who is paying a private visit to Hungary. During the talks, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, the sides discussed current issues of bilateral economic relations and devoted particular attention to the potential for cooperation, in keeping with the efforts to ensure the restructuring of the Hungarian people's economy. [Text] [*AU1805120488 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 May 88 p 5*]

Scientific Seminar With U.S.

The joint seminar of the Federation of Technical and Scientific Association and the American Scientific Development Association is organized for the first time in Budapest. The first series of lectures of the two-round talks will be held on 16-20 May in the Olimpia Hotel. The participating experts from Hungary and the United States will brief each other on the results of biotechnological research in their countries. Twenty-two reports—of which 7 by American experts—will be presented to the forum that starts on Monday. Within the program of the seminar, the experts devote particular attention to genetic engineering and to issues dealing with virus resistance. According to the plan, the second round of the forum will be held in the United States next year. [Text] [*AU1705192388 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 May 88 p 12*]

Border Procedures Speeded Up

Budapest—Because of the rapidly increasing traffic volume between Hungary and Austria, the Hungarian authorities plan "immediate measures" to speed up border checks. These include the introduction of a "green lane" like the one at international airports and Western road border check-points for travelers with nothing to declare. Passport control is also to be simplified. Both measures have been tested over the past few days at the Sopron/Klingenbach and Hegyeshalom/Nickelsdorf border check-points. [Text] [*AU1605140288 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 15 May 88 p 1*]

Urban Holds News Conference 17 May

LD1705180388 Warsaw PAP in English
1604 GMT 17 May 88

[Report by Anna Gembicka and Stanislaw Filipczak]

[Text] Warsaw, May 17—The situation in Poland, a commentary on the American Senate's resolution on Polish issues, Poland's stand on the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, Chancellor Kohl's planned visit to Poland— these were the most important topics of today's Government Press Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban's press conference for Polish and foreign newsmen.

The Situation in Poland [subhead]

In connection with the strikes which recently ended in Poland, the journalists attending the conference were interested in the situation in Poland and the chance of widening social dialogue. Asked whether the government is prepared to talk with those opposition activists whose attitude to the strikes was negative, Urban said:

"Our policy is guided by the principle of not taking into consideration of what somebody has done in the past but the person's present attitudes. We already implemented this policy and will implement it on an increasingly wider scale. The possible platform of widening the political base of the dialogue was outlined by Jozef Czyrek in an interview for the May 16th issue of TRYBUNA LUDU. In the interview Jozef Czyrek said, among other things: 'We are for a pluralist system of cooperation and co-responsibility—current evidence of which could be the mentioned anti-crisis pact or a different kind of widening the pro-reform coalition.' [no end quotation marks as received]

Is Dialogue With Lech Walesa Possible [subhead]

Asked whether there was a place for Lech Walesa in this dialogue, Urban recalled that such a proposal was put forward on April 30th by Deputy Premier Sadowski. Now, in the middle of May, Lech Walesa said in an interview for the Spanish paper "DIARIO 16": 'I did not hear of any offer or proposal, this is a misunderstanding.'

This is a free joke, Urban said. The proposal was made to one of Walesa's former leading advisor who arrived on his behalf. This lack of knowledge is surprising, impossible and insincere—Urban stressed. Such denial is not evidence that Walesa is striving towards dialogue, even more so, since earlier he told Western press that he welcomed the vice-premier's invitation with satisfaction and was ready to meet and talk. Lech Walesa made contradicting statements once again.

Deputy Premier Sadowski made the proposal on the talks despite the fact that on April 30th the strike in Nowa Huta had been under way for four days and attempts were being made to start a strike in Stalowa Wola. As if in reply to the deputy premier's offer, Lech Walesa made an aggressive speech in front of St. Bridget's Church in Gdansk and, next, sealed himself in with the strikers in the Gdansk shipyard, incited to strikes and called on the whole of Poland for active support for the strikers.

After the end of the strike he said that he did not want this strike or any strikes in general and that he was taking a month's rest leave. At the same time he threatened that he would incite new protests and unrest, that he would organize a hot summer.

This situation modifies the statement made by Deputy Premier Sadowski on April 30th. The authorities, including Deputy Premier Sadowski, wish to talk with all those who want progress, reforms, Poland's development, who wish the situation in Poland to get better, not worse.

Lech Walesa's actions and words, his overall behaviour created a new situation. It requires a total re-evaluation of the proposal put forward for the talks. Such talks could, in an appropriate time, make sense only under the condition that their participant, through his actions, showed that he was striving towards agreement and not towards creating conflicts and that he himself was seriously treating his initiatives of dialogue and his own statements. Today, it is difficult to forecast anything.

Humanitarianism Towards Opposition Activists [subhead]

Courts decided to suspend sentences—in connection with appeals—in case of 18 people out of 20 people sentenced by misdemeanour courts to the penalty of arrest from 2 weeks to 3 months. This applies, among others, to Janusz Onyszkiewicz. In case of 2 people, courts have not examined yet appeals from rulings by misdemeanour courts. This applies, among others, to Lis and Nowak.

As far as 10 people under temporary arrest are concerned, the prosecutor annulled temporary arrest in case of 6 people (who led the strike in the Lenin Steelworks) after having accepted the guarantee by the Employees' Council of the Lenin Steel Mill. 4 people (among others, Pinior) are under temporary arrest for an assault against functionaries of the industrial guard and Civil Militia Voluntary Reserve (ORMO) in Wroclaw.

As far as cases to be examined by courts are concerned, I believe that courts can take into account that disturbed law and order have been restored. Visible is also humanitarianism of justice administration bodies in treating of cases connected with strike incidents of last April and May, Urban said.

All this allow me to believe that these decisions by courts which will soon be made can go in the direction of mitigation of punishment. In cases of punishments

which have been meted out, the mitigation would probably mean punishment not connected with imprisonment. However, these are only my speculations, based on the analysis of the circumstances.

The main reason was the following—the strike threatened with such a drastic [words indistinct] supplies from [words indistinct] that the economic effects of the strike have taken on very disquieting proportions in the dimension of the country.

Urban also expressed the hope that the action in question would not reduce the church's confidence in the authorities, and said that he has reasons to believe that it would not hinder talks between the state and the church.

The Situation in Polish Higher Schools [subhead]

The present situation in Polish higher schools is a component of the overall situation in Poland. Asked to comment on the attempts of creating new unions in Polish higher schools Urban said, among other things:

"The authorities support the students' striving towards developing activities which are concordant with their aspirations. Therefore, at the present moment they examine that what already exists and how this could be enlivened and should serve students better and also to what extent the number of existing organizations could be increased. The state authorities have always held and hold the opinion that conditions should be created for students' social, scientific and intellectual, political and cultural activeness. But they will not give their approval for the creation of such politically extreme formations, which will fuel conflicts and divisions in higher schools, inspired, by the way, from the outside. All other postulates are being reviewed with attention and goodwill by the ministry of national education. [no end quotation marks as received]

U.S. Senate's Resolution [subhead]

In connection with the U.S. Senate's resolution on Poland's matters, Urban said: "The form of the resolution is very surprising in itself. In every second sentence the Polish authorities are described by the words 'General Jaruzelski's regime'. This is strange language for official state documents. Is the American ambassador to Poland be called 'Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to General Jaruzelski's regime?'"

The Senate's resolution concerns the recent strike incidents in Poland. If the Polish Sejm were to react by passing resolutions to all strikes, police interferences and unrest which occur in the United States and express its justified criticism, then Poland's parliament would do nothing else apart from adopting such resolutions. It is also difficult to refrain from the remark that the incidents, which took place in Poland, had a primarily economic base while the United States significantly contributed to Poland's difficult economic situation through its restrictions which hit out at Polish society causing losses of fifteen billion dollars. The resolution makes no mention of this.

In connection with the resolution an American Government broadcasting station broadcast a statement made by Senator Pell. He said that the Polish Government was putting its hand out to the American Government for help. This is glaring untruth. Even in the dramatic circumstances several years ago America failed to bring the Polish Government to its knees and we have not put our hand out. The Polish nation or the Polish authorities do not beg and will not do so.

I am sorry that in such an offensive way to Poles certain American influential personages interpret the Polish-American talks on the bilateral development of cooperation. High representatives of the U.S. Administration use a different language speaking to us about America's interest in developing relations with Poland.

We are not treating the American authorities as an association of philanthropists. There are absolutely no grounds for it. Concerned here are mutual interests, including the interest decleared by the United States of expanding its presence in Poland, not evacuating itself from our country. We can develop relations with the United States only on the basis of mutual respect and mutual interests. If the relations are to be based of an exchange of invectives, we do not lack the possibilities to do so but only the will.

Senator Pell is demanding that the Polish Government establish partnership with the Polish nation. We cannot accept this doctrine either. The government and the nation are not equal factors in Poland. The government serves the nation and simply strives towards doing this better.

In the United States we observe a return to an unfriendly, anti-Polish rhetoric marked by faulty reasoning. We are sorry that the certain improvement of mutual relations which has taken place, had, as it turns out such fragile grounds that tends to be strained by the slightest irritation of American side at the fact that the incidental strikes in Poland did not gain wider public support.

Minister Urban was also asked to comment on the withdrawal of Soviet troops that has just started in Afghanistan.

It should be considered another significant step in creating climate of international detente and cooperation. This is a decision which will contribute to the healing of the international situation and to the peaceful solving of other local and regional conflicts. We are coming out in favour of a strict implementation of obligations adopted by all signatories of the Geneva agreements.

Kohl's Visit to Poland [subhead]

Asked to comment on publications in the FRG press that Chancellor Kohl has allegedly called off his visit to Poland, Urban stated that binding for Poland were official statements of the FRG side, as for instance, by the spokesman of the FRG Government of the beginning of this May that denied information on the alleged cancellation of Kohl's visit to Poland.

Law on Special Powers for Government [subhead]

Urban discussed some details of the Law on Special Powers for the Government, adopted by the Sejm on May 11.

Using these powers, Vice-Premier Sadowski is not obliged to agree upon his moves with the PUWP, as for instance, there were a need to recall an incompetent director of an enterprise. The law gives him full power in this range.

Urban added that the so-called "limited unemployment." mentioned by Mieczyslaw Rakowski in Zyrardow yesterday, has been included in the discussion on positive economic result of limited unemployment. In principle unemployment does not constitute a threat to Poland. There are fields, as for instance, services, which will absorb any number of workers, Urban said.

Daily Views Walesa Foreign Press Statements

AU2405152888 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 May 88 p 6

[Ryszard Drecki: "A Self-Portrait by a Certain General"]

[Excerpts] Although Lech Walesa was never a man of few words, the events at the threshold of April and May released from him a veritable avalanche of words. His statements and interviews to the mass media cast more light on the goals and views of the "figurehead of the Polish opposition," as the Western press likes to call him, than any commentary.

"I am with you, but I never started the strike," he told AFP inside the Gdansk shipyard. "I am neither for nor against the strike. But I am a docker, therefore I am joining you. I will stay with you whenever I have a moment to spare, for I am at the service of the nation."

However, he told the reactionary West German journal BILD the following: "But we do not really want to strike. No breadbasket has ever been filled by means of a strike. But the government gives us no other choice. So we must, unfortunately, resort to using a weapon which harms us as well."

One does not know whether "Mr Chairman" wants the strikes which, as he admits, harm social interests, or not. [passage omitted]

The "words of chairman Lech" uttered in the past few weeks contain no shortage of humor, which also highlights the speaker's utter lack of modesty.

"I have never experienced a battle like today's. If we win, I will have a second Nobel peace prize in my pocket" is a statement reported by REUTERS. A journalist from Stockholm's DAGENS NYHETER notes another no less grotesque warning: "If anyone hurts the strikers, he will get a thrashing from me. That I promise."

As we know, there is usually a lot to laugh about in the speeches of this general without an army. But this time the subject is no joke. The self-portrait which Walesa has recently defaced with his own chatter is a complete denial of everything he himself believed and of the image that Western propaganda has always presented—an image of a serious, intelligent, and responsible "leader of the workers." Some Western mass media have recently begun to doubt the sense and possibility of preserving this legend.

Gdansk Shipyard Party Group Makes Assessment

LD2405215988 Warsaw PAP in English 2137 GMT 24 May 88

[Text] Gdansk, May 24—A plenary meeting of the PUWP factory committee in the Gdansk shipyard today assessed the socio-political situation in the enterprise after the strike staged there earlier this May.

The plenum regarded the strike as political, as a conscious attack launched by the enemies of socialism at the time and place chosen by them. The money-market situation, the shortfalls of the reform, unsolved problems of the young generation and the difficult economic situation of the shipyard were the factors which favored their plans. The pay demands raised at the beginning of the strike were only a pretext meant to stir up the shipyard's workers.

The plan failed mainly thanks to the attitude of the considerable majority of shipyard workers who did not support the strike and thanks to the thoughtful activities on the part of the authorities. PUWP CC alternate Political Bureau member, 1st Secretary of the Voivodship Committee in Gdansk Stanislaw Bejger who took part in the debates shared this opinion and he expressed his esteem to the shipyard's crew, its management, party organization and the trade union for their appropriate attitude and responsible actions.

Participants in the discussion said that the most important task now is to make up for production backlogs and then to quickly work out the programme for restructuring the shipyard and reaching full financial self-reliance.

The director of the shipyard Czeslaw Tolwinski said that the premier had set up a special inter-ministerial team which is analysing the problems of the shipping industry and will shortly present proposals of appropriate decisions.

Strike Mediator Sila-Nowicki Interviewed

AU2405135588 Vienna PROFIL in German Nr 21/24 May 88 p 50

[Interview with Wladislaw Sila-Nowicki, mediator between the workers of the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk and the Polish Government, by Jacek Kubiak: "Dialogue Instead of Strike"; date and place not given]

[Text] PROFIL: You know several members of the Polish state leadership. Are they ready to start a political dialogue with Solidarity?

Sila-Nowicki: I think that this is not impossible. I think that the way of solving the conflict in the Gdansk shipyard by indirect negotiations sets a positive precedent. The authorities were flexible and ready for compromise. Despite their emotional mood, this was also true of the strikers. The very fact that Lech Walesa called me was a sign of the readiness for compromise because I have always argued in favor of a dialogue with the state leadership. Therefore, I have become a member of the Consultative Council [established at the end of 1986 as an advisory body for General Jaruzelski]. The Solidarity people still trust me because I had been lawyer for the defense in political trials for years and I was also an advisor to the trade union in 1980-81.

PROFIL: Is this readiness for compromise that you ascribe to the state power not in contradiction to the recently passed laws on disciplinary measures in the economy?

Sila-Nowicki: This is a special problem. But one cannot overlook the fact that, at the last moment, the authorities renounced the harshest measures, for instance a ban on all strikes.

PROFIL: What do you think is the central problem of the Polish drama?

Sila-Nowicki: In Poland trade union pluralism must be reestablished; this is what I continually repeat in the Consultative Council.

PROFIL: What were the negotiations in the Gdansk shipyard like in detail?

Sila-Nowicki: There were strong emotions, in particular among the strikers. At the beginning they wanted to demonstrate their support for the strikers in the Nowa Huta Steel Mill. Then they demanded the reinstatement of Solidarity; there were also demands for higher wages. To understand this strike, one must take into consideration the fact that its motive power comprised very young people. They had a pent-up demand, they wanted to experience their own August 1980.

PROFIL: Why was it so difficult to start negotiations?

Sila-Nowicki: The shipyard management considered the strike illegal and did not want to engage in any negotiations. In the end, the following formula was found: Negotiations were held not with the strike committee, which is illegal, but with representatives of the striking shipyard workers. What was important was that a dialogue was started. Some intellectuals—including Tadeusz Mazowiecki—who were requested by the Episcopate to mediate, helped in this. In spite of all difficulties, the authorities were ready for negotiations.

PROFIL: Was it not inevitable to wonder about this readiness for dialogue when police were using force in the Nowa Huta Steel Mill while negotiations with Catholic mediators were still under way?

Sila-Nowicki: I was not in Nowa Huta, I was in Gdansk. I can only say that the state leadership really used an important argument: The production of this steel mill is important for Poland's entire economy.

PROFIL: The church publicly expressed its disappointment that police interfered while mediations were still going on.

Sila-Nowicki: Now the government is currently trying to convince the church that the forcible actions in Nowa Huta are in no way characteristic for the political intentions of the authorities. Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak explained this to the bishops of Krakow and Gdansk.

PROFIL: What was your role in settling the conflict in the Gdansk shipyard?

Sila-Nowicki: When I followed Walesa's call, talks were already under way. When they came to a standstill, Minister Kiszczak called me in the shipyard. We were then in continuous contact.

PROFIL: What did the minister offer the strikers?

Sila-Nowicki: The strike ended without an agreement, nothing was signed. The strikers were, however, assured that no one will be prosecuted because of his participation in the strike. This assurance has given in writing by the public prosecutor of Gdansk. The shipyard management stated that no one will be fired. Concerning those imprisoned in Nowa Huta and other political prisoners, Minister Kiszczak and I have reached a gentlemen's agreement [English term used]: They will be released soon. Many of them have already been released. In other cases it will still take some time because of pending lawsuits. A few days ago the interior minister showed me the details of the implementation of this agreement.

PROFIL: Is there no reason to doubt these promises?

Sila-Nowicki: No reason at all. Those who thought of August 1980 were annoyed because no agreements were signed. But I think it is better to implement agreements without having signed them instead of signing them without implementing them later.

PROFIL: Has Minister Kiszczak commented on the reinstatement of Solidarity, the most important demand of the strikers?

Sila-Nowicki: This was not discussed. And the shipyard management stated that it is not their business.

Sejm Session Begins, Agenda Listed

LD2505081788 Warsaw PAP in English 0803 GMT 25 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 25—The Sejm (parliament) started its two-day sitting on May 25 with today's agenda including two government reports to be discussed.

The first report deals with the implementation of the Sejm resolution on health protection and social welfare while the other concerns the implementation of the law on the protection and shaping of environment.

The remaining items on the agenda to be most probably examined tomorrow include the first reading of the government draft law on changes in some regulations of the penal law and the law on misdemeanours as well as a report on government draft amendments to the law on prices.

Politburo 18 May Session Reported

AU2405173788 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 May 88 pp 1,2

[Text] PAP—On 18 May the PZPR Politburo heard a government report on the decisions and measures that are being prepared in connection with the special powers for the Council of Ministers. It drew attention to the need to use these powers only to enhance and accelerate the implementation of the second stage of the economic reform, curb inflation, and restore economic equilibrium.

The government's first decisions concern the protection of the domestic market, a curb on price increases and on an excessive flow of money onto the market, a reduction in the scale of investment projects, and a more efficient realization of investment projects. In the nearest future, the extraordinary powers are to be used in order to hold to responsibility directors of state enterprises and presidents of cooperatives who allowed improper economic relations within their enterprises, especially those who tolerated high prices for their products and high wage rises, accompanied by a simultaneous fall in production and work productivity.

Decisions are being prepared to bring a considerable number of state enterprises under the authority of the people's councils, liquidate inefficient economic units, and divide certain large enterprises into smaller units capable of autonomous operation, development, and competitiveness.

The Politburo assessed planned changes and supplements to the 1986-90 National Socioeconomic Plan. The country's economic situation and the accelerated economic reforms are making it even more necessary to ease the burden on the economy by cutting certain long-term capital-intensive investment projects, earmark additional funds for restructuring operations that guarantee an economical use of fuels and raw materials, and increase the export capacity.

The plans of foreign trade and the domestic market must be adjusted to the altered conditions and more effective measures must be taken to increase market supplies.

The proposed changes correspond to the opinions of both Polish and foreign experts. But they do require further in-depth analyses, taking into consideration the economic assessments of the first 6 months of 1988.

The Politburo acquainted itself with draft changes to the organizational structure and working principles of the cooperative sector, prepared by the Party-Government Commission for the Review and Modernization of the Organizational Structures of the Economy and State.

There are 14,600 cooperatives in Poland. They have some 15 million members and employ 2.2 million people. The cooperatives are associated in 14 central trade unions.

The Politburo criticized the overdeveloped and bureaucracy-ridden structures of the cooperative sector. It is imperative that these structures be rationalized. In particular, the economic bonds between members and their cooperative must be reinforced, while the economic independence of individual cooperatives should be increased. It was recommended that central cooperative trade unions should be released from their administrative functions in accordance with the second stage of the reform.

The PZPR Politburo discussed the conclusions stemming from meetings between the PZPR deputies' and independent deputies' clubs on the one hand, and members of the party leadership on the other. The key task of the PZPR Deputies' Club is to further consolidate the constitutional role and function of the Sejm, and to increase the efficiency of its governing, legislative, and control activity.

The Politburo said that, in the course of the current parliamentary term of office, the links between constituents and deputies had tightened. The law governing the

rights and duties of deputies, plus the Politburo "guidelines governing work with Sejm deputies who are party members," have increased the status of deputies.

The Politburo considered it appropriate to hold a PZPR Central Committee plenum in the presence of the entire PZPR Deputies Club.

The Politburo commits all Sejm deputies belonging to the PZPR Deputies Club and nonparty deputies to continue to be energetic in reforming the economy, eliminating the barriers to efficient management, and encouraging qualitative changes to socioeconomic life.

The Politburo approved a report on the talks held in Krakow and Gdansk by Czeslaw Kiszczak, chairman of the Council of Minister Committee for Observance of the Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline.

OPZZ Executive Committee Views Price Reforms

LD2405095088 Warsaw PAP in English
0055 GMT 24 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 23—The Executive Committee of the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions OPZZ today discussed a report on the population's incomes and costs of living during the first quarter of this year.

In the opinion of unionists, which was confirmed by the minister of finance, the money-market situation has detoriated. Incomes as well as price have increased in a greater degree than it was planned for this year. Incomes grew faster than population's expenditures and market deliveries.

OPZZ Chairman Alfred Miodowicz stressed that inept and nonstimulating wage systems are the source of insufficient supply. This creates a need for the faster amendment of law on factory level wage systems.

The growth of financial means of many enterprises is out of proportion to the growth of production. The profit for distribution increased as much as 93 per cent what led towards groundless wage disproportions. High wages were not paid to all, the unionists noted and showed concern over wages in budgetary units. The real value of the old age and disability pensions went down by 2 per cent, they observed.

The committee decided to make use of the report on the first quarter in a deepened evaluations of the price-income situation, which the OPZZ plans to carry out together with the government after the first half of this year.

Taking the stand on political resolutions concerning Poland adopted during the congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions held in Melbourne last March and the Congress of the European Confederation of Trade Unions held in Stockholm earlier this month the OPZZ committee adopted a statement in which it recalled that the OPZZ many times has given evidence of its sincere will to conduct constructive cooperation and dialogue with trade unions of various world outlooks. At the same time, the Polish reborn trade union movement will strongly oppose attempts to interfere into Poland's internal affairs. We still count on a realistic approach and the recognition of Polish realities, stressed the statement.

Self-Management Conference Studies 'Dilemmas'

LD2405211988 Warsaw PAP in English
1957 GMT 24 May 88

[Excerpts] Warsaw, May 24—The two-day 9th conference of representatives of worker self-managements, in which self-managements of nearly 300 factories across Poland were represented, wound up here today.

The discussants spoke of Poland's and their factories' economic dilemmas. They spoke critically, but with the sense of responsibility for the processes of reforming, about the solutions introduced by the 2nd stage of the economic reform. They forwarded conclusions, opinions, and postulates whose common denominator were proposals of such an improvement of the economic activities that they encourage better, more productive, and modern-style organized work. They also discussed forms of work, the role and position of self-managements in enterprises, their accountability for the economic existence and effects of their factories.

The debate, chaired by head of the Sejm Committee for Self-Management Affairs Stanislaw Kania was attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski, Zbigniew Messner, Roman Malinowski, and Zdzislaw Sadowski.

The discussion continued today. Member of the Council of State and chairman of the Centre for Studies on Self-Management Professor Sylwester Zawadzki assumed position on the attempts to make self-managements political. The recent developments have shown, he stressed, that self-management activists were far from steping back under pressure towards standing on political positions. Wherever this happens, it does not help in the work of self-managements and factory alike, he said. [passage omitted]

Answering the questions and doubts expressed during the discussion, Minister of Labour and Social Affairs Ireneusz Sekula confirmed that wages make up a small proportion in the total costs of production ranging between 9 and 11 per cent, while in the developed world countries the figure is about 20 per cent. This, however, should be compared with other elements of production costs, such as, the consumption of materials, raw materials and energy. These indices are 2-3 times higher in this country. If we manage to cut them by half, the share of wages in the production costs could be increased up to the level observed in highly-developed countries. This requires technological changes in production but first of all the demand for economical behavior of enterprises.

The Council of Ministers recently adopted a report on welfare allowances in Poland together with the proposed directional changes. The Proposal will go under broad public discussion to help delegates for the national conference politically approve the proposed changes and hammer them out into a draft law.

Once we have decided for efficiency-oriented solutions, enterprises must sometimes go bankrupt, if necessary. In that case, however, the duty of a socialist state is to provide the workers affected with appropriate protection while they look for new jobs, coming out with proposals and possibilities to acquire new skills. This is served by the manpower Redeployment Fund known as FAZ and its function must be reinforced under the reform.

Next Spoke Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Stanislaw Kania, who summed up the debate, said that he was authorized by Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner to convey the news that immediately after the government's consideration of motions and postulates forwarded by the Motion Committee which was appointed during the debate, there will be a meeting in the office of the Council of Ministers. The meeting will evaluate the fashion in which the government allows for the postulates involved, Kania said.

Jaruzelski Gives Speech

LD2505015688 Warsaw PAP in English 2205 GMT 24 May 88

["Wojciech Jaruzelski's Address (Abridged)"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, May 24—The present meeting constitutes another step along the path of crystallization of self-managements' profile, legal rights and social and economic rank.

May such numerous representation of PUWP and other parties' leaders, and of the government, at today's meeting be a confirmation of the readiness to thoroughly consider the remarks, motions and proposals that have been presented here.

The general trend—progress in the role and operational potential of workers' councils—merits a special note here. And progress is obvious. it is corroborated, for example, by results of probes of the centre for public opinion poll which indicate a considerable growth in the number of workers' councils that exercise substantial influence upon the decision-making process.

However, there still remains a certain number of self-managements, in smaller work-places for the most part, which do not take sufficiently active advantage or cannot take advantage of their rights.

I hereby state it yet again and with full strength, that respect of self-managements rights is no act of mercy but a constitutional law which must be observed. Whoever violates it is thus disqualified in the office he holds. We shall keep an eye on this.

Workers' self-managements are a great achievement and gain of the renewal, of socialist democracy and of the first stage of the reform.

They clearly gain influence and potential through such means as considerable increase in the number of plants where the field of operation and decision-making of workers' councils is expanding.

But not innumerous are weak enterprises. And one cannot consider a self-management a good one if its enterprise is poorly managed. The same applies to the management and party and trade organizations. The composition of those main forces within the enterprise is being shaped better and better and all bits and pieces are falling in their place.

We are invariantly full of good will and readiness to develop cooperation with all countries under the principle of mutual respect.

We want to and we shall enhance the process of socialist democracy, establish further possibilities to associate, boldly expand the platform of national agreement, which also includes the personnel policy.

It will be these problems that the next, 7th plenary meeting of the PUWP CC will deal with critically and constructively. In the course of preparations for the plenum, we shall make use of the numerous interesting evaluations, suggestions and proposals that have been put forward at the present meeting.

I do agree that a lot has to be changed, not even as much in the principles, as in the praxis, in the implementation of the personnel policy. In particular, we shall combat the so-called set-ups, sectism, and we shall ensure full opportunities for people with no party affiliations.

A digression comes to mind here, or rather a miserable picture out of an Italian television programme: A Polish woman violinist who claims that in our country one has to be a party member in order to develop one's talent.

Genuine talent and bigger-than-average effort will usually defend themselves without any assistance from the party. But if there are indeed cases of discarding a valuable non-affiliated nominee to a post of, for example, director, then I appeal to all workers councils to thoroughly investigate and signal such facts. The party and state leadership are most seriously interested in them.

The party is no "angels club". It groups various people: those in whom we pride ourselves (and there are very many of them), and those, alas, who should be get rid of as quickly as possible. This is the reality of any mass organization.

At the same time, I cannot but be astonished if the role of the party as such is questioned by someone, and particularly by someone who allegedly speaks on behalf of certain self-managements of the city of Wroclaw.

What would have happened to those who think so if it had not been for the party, for the Polish left wing, and for its policy. At the very best, they would have been residents of the tiny duchy of Warsaw between the Bug and the Warta Rivers. Who would have respected Poland's western borders if it had not been for our alliances, of which the party was and is a credit-worthy and infallible guarantor.

We have irreversibly and for good embarked upon the path of renewal, far-reaching transformations and reforms, of which one of special proofs is the establishment and operation of workers self-managements.

In this context, let me remark on the extraordinary prerogatives granted to the government. There is many a critic of this decision. I am glad that they do not prevail among us here. But what is it that is most surprising. [sentence as received] It is common knowledge that the government, the authorities are criticised for not being demanding enough, for not operating efficiently, for tolerating breaches of the reform's rules. But when decisions were taken to reverse this situation, opinions of some of those "radicals" were all of the sudden reversed.

Now as for the fears, I must frankly say as an initiator of these prerogatives that I am not free of them myself, but they are different fears. Well, a huge cloud may bring little rain—firmness and consistency is what may be found in want. With this in mind, the Sejm, the party, United Peasant Party and Democratic Party will closely follow and assess how the prerogatives are made use of, whether the first fiddle is not taken over by individual interests and this whole crowd of advocates of incompetence and inefficiency.

I understand and appreciate your criticism and your concern. They reflect a concern for the future and for existence, which troubles the working people. This concern must be understood and respected. But first of all, it should be made sure that it does not turn into unproductive martyrdom for martyrdom's sake, and especially, into destructive actions, but that, instead, it is wrought into initiative.

I believe that we should continue to follow the direction of establishing broader platforms of operation as well as more complete possibilities for self-managements to have their say.

It is also possible to introduce more representatives of self-managements into the Consultative Council attached to the president of the Council of State, and particularly to citizens convents attached to voivodship people's councils. The idea to establish genuine representation of crew's self-managements at the voivodship level also deserves attention.

We have no intention of limiting the contacts between the leadership of the PUWP and other parties, Council of State and government, and representatives of workers councils solely to this form of meetings.

A broad-scale campaign of central-level officials circuit trips to specific factories and plants is currently being prepared to discuss, in a more detailed way, with directors, workers councils, plant PUWP committees, representatives of trade unions and possibly other organizations the situation of a given enterprise as well as to draw appropriate conclusions. I hope that these meetings will allow us to even better understand one another.

Party Control Body Punishes Members

AU2505101788 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 May 88 p 2

["Communique From the PZPR Central Control and Auditing Commission"]

[Text] The PZPR Central Party Auditing and Control Commission [CKKR] has completed party proceedings against former employees of the Krosno Voivodship PZPR Committee who held responsible positions.

The CKKR Adjudication Team reached statutory decisions concerning the following:

1. Comrade Henryk Wojtal, former CKKR member and first secretary of the Krosno Voivodship PZPR Committee, who received a party reprimand coupled with a warning, plus a ban on holding a party post of his choice for 3 years;

2. Comrade Henryk Drozdowicz, former member of the Krosno Voivodship PZPR secretariat and head of this secretariat's chancellery, who received a party reprimand plus a ban on holding a party post of his choice for 3 years;

3. Comrade Jan Siwiecki, former deputy chief of the voivodship secretariat chancellery, who received a party reprimand and warning.

In 1985 the Executive Committee of the Krosno Voivodship PZPR Committee withdrew the party recommendation of the director of the refinery in Jaslo. He, together with other members of this plant's leadership, received party penalties.

However, the Appeal Committee of the 10th PZPR Congress cleared them of the accusations against them and revoked their penalties. The chairman of the Appeal Committee applied to the Krosno Executive Committee for a reinstatement of their party recommendations and asked the CKKR to investigate the persons who had made these harmful decisions.

In December 1987 the Krosno Executive Committee restored the director's party recommendation, and as of 1 January 1988 he has again been director of the Jaslo refinery.

The CKKR determined that the views of Henryk Wojtal, former first secretary of the Krosno Voivodship PZPR Committee, about the sociopolitical situation in the refinery, where he also worked, and his accusations against his director and some other members of the management, were unobjective, biased, and harmful. They did not take into account the results of state and ministerial controls and the opinions of the Jaslo Municipal PZPR Committee. The CKKR held that the statutory principle of impartiality and internal party democracy had been violated, as well as the party's right to defend itself. Therefore, the Krosno Executive Committee's personnel decisions were faulty and damaging to the party. This was criticized in GAZETA KRAKOWSKA and POLITYKA, among other places.

CKKR decisions are based on the statutory requirement that assessments of party members made by persons holding leadership posts in the party must be objective and honest. The duty of PZPR control bodies is to provide a fair assessment of the attitudes of party members. It is their further duty to apply statutory penalties to those who conduct themselves incorrectly, and to protect these very persons against unobjective and harmful assessments.

'Psychological Warfare' Tries To Isolate Poland

AU2405154088 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 May 88 p 5

[Zygmunt Słomkowski: "How Seven Goals Were Carried Out Against Poland"]

[Excerpts] "Psychological war is certainly not an isolated activity, but an integral part of the social, economic, and political aspects of life. Its strategy has to be coordinated with political, military, and diplomatic moves." (Bela Szunyogh: "Psychological Warfare. An Introduction to Ideological Propaganda and the Techniques of Psychological Warfare," New York, 1955, pp 13-14). [Title given in English]

Poland has become a target of such psychological warfare, involving the use of special resources almost like in an armed conflict. There are people in our country who have deliberately encouraged this warfare, which is aimed against the state's stability and its economic reform and democratization, and against the establishment of confidence on the part of our foreign partners, especially in the financial sphere.

The direct objective of this warfare has been to once again isolate Poland internationally. There is no need to remind the reader that in a situation of high debts, financial credibility is exceedingly important for the success of the reforms. Almost every production plant can feel the effects of this.

The way to isolate Poland was to paint our country in catastrophic colors in every mass medium. Poland was presented as a country at the edge of disaster. We were presented as a country of political persecution and of a total absence of liberties—a country, as C. Bertram wrote in DIE ZEIT, of "industrious workers, but at the same time a country of citizens with no voice." [passage omitted]

Psychological warfare itself has been defined by a U.S. Army encyclopedia as "the application of propaganda and other action in order to influence human opinion, emotion, attitudes, and conduct." This definition was later borrowed by other authors dealing with the same subject, such as W.E. Daugherty and M. Janowitz, in a book called "A Psychological Warfare Casebook" (Baltimore, 1958, p 2). Daugherty describes the following as a key part of psychological warfare: "The planned propagation of news, information, special argumentation, and appeals calculated to influence the convictions, thoughts, and actions of a specified group (of people)."

This is no great discovery. We have been faced with it for years. But more interesting, and topical, is a recapitulation of the objectives of psychological warfare, which has entered the arsenals of NATO for good. For the purpose is not just to confuse the minds of people. Something more is involved—the attainment of more tangible objectives which penetrate the fabric of states and peoples. According to the abovementioned B. Szunyogh, the objectives are as follows:

1. To destroy the adversary's ideological unity and win supporters on his own territory.

2. To disintegrate the unity of the country, employing nationalism, patriotism, religion, and so on, thus undermining confidence between the leaders and society.

3. To wipe out individual adversaries, propagandists, leaders, and so on.

4. To demoralize society by means of defeatism, terror, and mass hysteria.

5. To demoralize the armed forces.

6. To block industrial production.

7. To apply tactics of propaganda subversion, chaos, and obstruction.

I draw attention to the vocabulary and some expressions. Together with the entire contents, these are quite simply a method of waging war without having declared it—a war designed to weaken a state and its society internally. [passage omitted]

The latest weeks have been an important lesson. We have witnessed how close the interests of the political right wing in the West, which possesses its own objectives, are to the interests of those people in Poland who, intentionally or unintentionally, have furthered these objectives. Those who are acting intentionally, who are cooperating in achieving the scenario depicted in the seventh objective, are the tools of people to whom Poland is an object of indifference and a subject of interest only when things are bad in Poland. The professional politickers know this very well, as illustrated by their own statements. On the other hand, passive participants, mainly young people, might know nothing of all this, for their leaders do not explain this, and do not say in public that the worse it is, the better. All they do is act according to this principle, and make others do so.

We are not writing about all this in order to issue a warning, but only to provide knowledge. Every Pole has the right and duty to know how Poland's affairs are manipulated and how he may be drawn into this contest. The foreign authors of this contest, drawn from professional anticommunist circles, are merely performing their duty, and let us not wonder at what they are doing. However, those who serve this contest deliberately and with conviction deserve a separate assessment, regardless of whether or not they receive millions of dollars from the U.S. Congress or other foreign subsidies for this work.

Jaruzelski Confirms Berlin Meeting Participation

AU2405111088 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 May 88 p 1

[ND report: "Wojciech Jaruzelski Confirms PPR Participation; Conference Praised as an Important Initiative"]

[Text] East Berlin (ND)—Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has sent the following message to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council:

Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, I would like to thank you for inviting our delegation to take part in the International Meeting on Nuclear-Free Zones to be held in Berlin 20-22 June 1988.

The discussion about problems that affect the future of our civilization and the right of every one of us to peace in an international circle of representatives from states, parliaments, parties, social organizations, and of figures from the economy and the sphere of science and culture is conducive to creating a climate of joint responsibility for our common fate.

We consider this meeting an important initiative to launch activities by different political and social forces aimed at enhancing detente, eliminating weapons of mass destruction, and at ensuring a peaceful future.

I am convinced that the Polish participants will make a significant contribution to this international meeting in Berlin by explaining the achievements of Poland's foreign policy and our political ideas, while devoting particular attention to the problems of central Europe, where a fruitful dialogue has been established on the basis of the plan designed to reduce weapons and increase confidence that was submitted last year.

Esteemed Comrade Honecker, I would like to convey my best wishes for success in your responsible activity and in your personal life.

With communist greetings,

Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Jakes Cables Jaruzelski During Overflight

LD2305195788 Warsaw PAP in English 1848 GMT 23 May 88

["Jakes Sends Message to Poland From Aboard Plane"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, May 23—While flying over the territory of Poland, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia CC, [no name as received] from aboard the plane, sent to the PUWP CC First Secretary, President of Poland's Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski a message with cordial greetings and wishes for the Polish people.

Jaruzelski Congratulates SFRY's Dizdarevic

LD2505101988 Warsaw PAP in English 1355 GMT 25 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 16—Poland's President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski sent today a congratulatory cable to Raif Dizdarevic, president of the Collective Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in connection with his election to this post.

SFRY's Mikulic Interviewed on Cooperation

AU2405115388 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 20 May 88 pp 1,3

[Interview with Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, by RZECZPOSPOLITA: "We Are in Favor of Higher Forms of Cooperation"—date and place not given]

[Text] [RZECZPOSPOLITA] We have always stressed that Yugoslav-Polish relations are based on traditionally friendly cooperation. What is your appraisal of this cooperation? What is most important in it from the Yugoslav viewpoint?

[Mikulic] The Yugoslav and Polish people have always followed the ideals of freedom, peace, and progress in the world. These ideals are crucial factors in the successful development of bilateral relations and fruitful cooperation. Our two countries understand each other, consistently observe the principles of independence, equality, and noninterference, and fully respect the differences in their development and international situation. It is precisely on these foundations that we continue to achieve a high level of cooperation in all fields. This is attested to by our regular political dialogue at higher and highest levels, which is of utmost importance for the lines of our bilateral cooperation and for in-depth exchanges of views on international issues interesting our two countries and for preserving peace, cooperation, and security in Europe and the world. Our developing economic cooperation, which is worth over $800 million a year, high-level production cooperation and specialization, and cooperation between sociopolitical organizations, especially between the LCY, the PZPR, the SAWPY, the PRON, young people, townships, and institutions clearly demonstrate that we have shored up common orientation by specific undertakings and results, as attested to by our comprehensive cooperation in culture, science, education, and information, and that this helps our peoples to better understand each other and to consolidate their friendship.

We have now to increase our efforts to strengthen the material base of the development of our relations and, using modern methods of economic cooperation, to overcome the tendency toward stagnation. We also have to create prospects for steady and mutually beneficial economic cooperation based on long-term plans.

I am convinced that we will achieve the necessary results through common efforts. Premier Z. Messner's Yugoslav visit will certainly make a valuable contribution toward realizing these goals.

[RZECZPOSPOLITA] Our extensive contacts, especially in the economy, make it possible to increase trade and cooperation. What lines of cooperation should we promote for the benefit of our two countries?

[Mikulic] We are still greatly interested in comprehensively developing Yugoslav-Polish relations on the already tested lines. To do this, it is necessary to expand the material base of cooperation and to promote bold undertakings, initiatives, and specific activities, which create new areas for quickly implementing high forms of economic cooperation, primarily production cooperation based on the most modern scientific and technological achievements.

Life itself dictates this policy, because the "classic" forms of cooperation have almost been exhausted. That is why we must base our future effective and beneficial cooperation on the production integration of our economies and on the further consolidation and expansion of specialization, cooperation, and other forms of long-term collaboration. This must include the forms of cooperation which we have not practiced as yet, such as joint enterprises and investments as well as operations in third markets.

Such measures would enable our economies to join on a wider scale the international division of labor and the modern technical and technological processes in the world. We think our two countries have the necessary potentials, interests, and needs in this regard.

[RZECZPOSPOLITA] The Yugoslav economy has its own special features, solves difficult problems, and overcomes difficulties. Any comment?

[Mikulic] We are having serious economic problems and broadly conceived social problems. We have enormous debts, but high inflation is our most difficult problem, because it lowers living standards and creates social differences. Our program to overcome our crisis situation is clear and is based on principles of economic stability and on the 13th LCY Congress resolutions. Creating an economic upsurge is the most important task in this regard and the first condition for overcoming our difficulties and lowering inflation.

We are about to conclude an accord with our creditors to reschedule our debts and to obtain new loans to enable us to accelerate production, to create conditions for restructuring operations, to increase export and import, and, in sum, to open our market to the world economy. We continue to reduce our internal consumption to a reasonable level in order to enable our economy to increase its capital stock formation and to achieve relative equilibrium between supply and demand. We will soon liberalize prices and import on a larger scale and fix the rates of convertible currency in line with supply and demand. We are convinced that we can overcome the crisis by consistently observing the laws and criteria of economics and by granting a high measure of independence to economic units. It goes without saying that under such circumstances these units assume responsibility and are accountable for possible errors in economic policy. A thorough discussion will be held in our country this year about the economic system.

[RZECZPOSPOLITA] Our countries have always fought for peace and security in the world. Yugoslav initiatives and militancy in the international arena are common knowledge. How can Yugoslavia and Poland contribute toward disarmament and peace in the world?

[Mikulic] We can see that tension continues to weaken and that the superpowers have begun a dialogue on eliminating missiles of intermediate and shorter range and on other subjects of disarmament and international security. We cordially welcome this dialogue and are convinced that it constitutes a crucial contribution toward consolidating international peace and security. Nevertheless, if detente is to continue, it is necessary for the decreasing tension between the two superpowers to turn into a universal trend and for other countries to join the process of negotiations.

Yugoslavia and Poland have made a crucial contribution toward disarmament and the consolidation of peace and security, especially through their activities in the United Nations and in the CSCE consultative meetings. Together with other nonaligned countries, Yugoslavia has sponsored many proposals to consolidate peace and security, to eliminate crises and hotbeds of conflicts, and to halt the arms race. Poland has also proposed many disarmament measures, including the especially important measure proposed by State Council Chairman W. Jaruzelski in order to reduce armaments and to increase confidence in central Europe.

We are convinced that our two countries should continue their intensive activities in the United Nations and other international forums in order to overcome the divisions in Europe and the world, to support negotiations, and to solve the most serious problems facing the world along the road to comprehensive and equal dialogue. For this reason we regard as especially important the increase in the status of multilateral meetings held to examine disarmament issues.

White House News Conference Mentions Poland

AU2505100988 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 May 88 p 6

[Report by Zygmunt Broniarek, TRYBUNA LUDU Washington correspondent: "We Talk About Poland With Poland"]

[Text] A high-ranking official of the U.S. Administration referred to the forthcoming Moscow summit at a White House press conference on 16 May (late in the evening, according to Warsaw time). The conference was on the subject of human rights. One journalist asked the official whether the events in Poland would be a subject of the Moscow talks. He replied:

"Our principle is not to discuss Polish affairs with the Soviet Union. We discuss Poland with Poland. There was a time, in 1981, when we did discuss Poland with the USSR, because the events in Poland at that time really threatened to erupt, with serious international consequences. Today this is not the case. Therefore, I do not envisage the Polish events being discussed in Moscow."

The journalists present at the White House were struck not only by the fact that the official reaffirmed reality—the sovereign nature of the Polish state. They also emphasized that he had admitted that the situation in Poland in 1981 had posed the threat of "serious international consequences."

This reflects the Polish Government's view whereby what happened in Poland before martial law contained the seeds not only of civil war, but also of a major European conflict.

Bank Seminar Views Cooperation With West

AU2505095988 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 May 88 p 6

[PAP Vienna report: "The Possibilities of Developing Cooperation Between Poland and the West"]

[Text] A 2-day seminar on the prospects of the development of financial relations between East and West has ended in the Austrian capital. It was attended by about 120 bankers from all over the world, including a delegation from Poland.

Tadeusz Barlowski, president of the Polish Trade Bank in Warsaw, reported on that part of the Polish economic reform connected with banking and finance. He spoke of the greater independence of banks, the formation of new banks, the new law on mixed companies, the conditions governing the use of foreign capital in Poland, and other features connected with a possible expansion of Poland's cooperation with Western countries. T. Barlowski said that, even though Poland has a good preparatory program of cooperation in accordance with the requirements of the IMF and World Bank, the country will not be able to fulfill its debt commitments unless it encounters suitable help and understanding for its difficulties from foreign countries.

Reports of Heavy Water Exports to Israel Denied

AU2505074488 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0553 GMT 25 May 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 25/5/1988—Hungarian radio and television stations, and the central dailies "NEPSZABADSAG" and "MAGYAR NEMZET" carried a false report that Romania allegedly re-exported to Israel a quantity of heavy water imported from Norway. The Romanian news agency "AGERPRES" is empowered to deny this piece of information and to state that never did Romania sell heavy water to Israel. The news carried by the mass media in the Hungarian People's Republic is a violation of the elementary rules of the press and television, it disinforms the Hungarian and international public, and is contrary to the relations between the two socialist countries.

Ceausescu Receives Israel's MAPAM Leader

AU2405183088 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1809 GMT 24 May 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/5/1988—On Tuesday, May 24, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received El'azar Granot, secretary-general of the United Workers Party of Israel—MAPAM, who is paying a visit to Romania upon an invitation extended by the CC of the RCP.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the positive course of the relations between the RCP and the MAPAM, between Romania and Israel, and the wish was expressed to expand and intensify those relations on multiple planes, for the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, detente and understanding in the world.

Questions of the current international life were approached, with stress on developments in the Middle East.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated on the occasion the principled position of the RCP and Romania on the global, just and lasting settlement of the situation in the Middle East and the establishment of a lasting peace on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, the resolution of the Palestinian people's question, on the basis of right to self-determination and to the settlement of an independent state of its own included, and the ensurance of the integrity, sovereignty and security of all the states in the area.

The importance was also highlighted of calling an international conference on the Middle East, to be attended by all the states concerned, by the PLO and Israel too.

The MAPAM secretary-general outlined his party's stance on the Middle East situation, on ways to solve the complex issues in that part of the world.

President Nicolae Ceausescu welcomed the resolutions endorsed by the congress of the United Workers Party of Israel—MAPAM with a view to settling the situation in the Middle East, and underscored the significance of intensified efforts for a peaceful, negotiated settlement of all interstate conflicts and litigations.

The interview was attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Gromyko's Visit Benefits 'Cause of Socialism'

AU2405113088 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian no 21/19 May 88

[N. Patrascu article: "New Contribution to the Development of Romanian-Soviet Relations"]

[Text] The new Romanian-Soviet high-level dialogue—on the occasion of the official visit of friendship paid our country by Comrade Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Presidium, at the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania—emphasized once again the joint determination to further develop comprehensive bilateral relations, which is to the benefit of both countries and peoples and of the overall cause of socialism and peace.

The talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Andrey Gromyko, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, have examined the current stage and prospects of Romanian-Soviet ties as well as ways and means to intensify these relations. During these talks, the sides noted with satisfaction that bilateral relations have continued to develop on many different planes, with a most important role devolving on summit meetings and talks. As the joint communique points out, a decisive part was played, in this respect, by meetings between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which gave new impetus to fruitful cooperation between the two parties and countries in all spheres. At the recent talks in Bucharest, the sides also reiterated the determination to take further steps to implement understandings reached at high level.

During the exchange of views on the progress of socialist construction in the two countries, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu presented the profound revolutionary changes wrought by the Romanian people, under the leadership of the RCP, in almost 4 and a half decades of building the new socialist system, particularly after the Ninth RCP Congress, by creatively applying the general truths and laws of scientific socialism to concrete conditions prevailing in Romania. In this respect, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted: the outstanding results

scored in developing the technical-material base of society and modernizing production; the experience acquired in applying the new economic-financial mechanism and the principles of self-management and self-administration; and the achievements obtained in the development of agriculture, by implementing the new agrarian revolution. The RCP secretary general also referred to measures adopted to further strengthen state and cooperative socialist property, improve the management of the entire social life on the basis of the uniform national plan, and implement the requirements of the contemporary scientific-technical revolution and talked about the broad system of our revolutionary workers democracy and its organized framework created during a period of more than 20 years, which ensures the direct participation of all working people in running the entire society and building the socialist system with the people and for the people. At the official dinner, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said: "We firmly proceed from the principle that socialism is being built with the people and for the people. We ceaselessly strengthen the party's role in leading the entire work of socialist construction in our fatherland. We always bear in mind that socialism is being built under specific conditions that differ from one country to another and that—in order to ensure the victory of the new system—it is essential to firmly and creatively apply the principles of scientific socialism and the generally valid truths to concrete conditions prevailing in each country."

During his turn, Comrade Andrey Gromyko referred to the progress of restructuring in the Soviet Union and the implementation of decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plenums, which aim at speeding up the country's socioeconomic development.

Concerning the Romanian-Soviet relations of friendship, good-neighborliness, and comprehensive cooperation, the sides expressed satisfaction with their continuous expansion. They assessed that the results obtained in promoting bilateral cooperation and the dynamic increase in the economic potential of the two countries create favorable prerequisites for further extending cooperation, production sharing, and trade exchanges on mutually advantageous bases, in full accordance with the long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Romania and the USSR until the year 2000.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Andrey Gromyko also exchanged detailed views on major problems in international life. They agreed that the key issue of our age is to halt the arms race and resolutely proceed toward disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. In this respect, the communique reads, the sides emphasized that the signing of the treaty between the USSR and the United States on eliminating their intermediate- and shorter-range missiles represented an event of historic importance and a victory of realistic policy and the struggle of peoples for disarmament. The sides also pointed out that this treaty is just a beginning and a first step along the road of building a world without nuclear weapons, in which the use of force has been eliminated. Romania and the Soviet Union, the document reads, deem it absolutely necessary to ensure a continuous, dynamic, and irreversible trend to the disarmament process. An important step along this line would be the conclusion of an agreement between the USSR and the United States on a 50-percent reduction of their offensive strategic weapons, by firmly observing the antimissile defense treaty in the form in which it was concluded in 1972 and sticking to it for a period of time that is jointly agreed to. The communique adds that the vital interests of nations also require efforts to prevent an arms race in space, impose a general and total ban on nuclear tests, eliminate nuclear, chemical, and other weapons of mass destruction, and reduce the number of troops and conventional armaments in Europe as well as military expenditures. At the same time, the sides emphasized that one should not allow for disarmament measures in one field to be compensated by efforts to intensify and improve armaments in other fields.

Current international conditions require new and responsible approaches designed to ensure international security and the right of nations to life, peace, and a free, independent, and dignified existence. Emphasizing these requirements, the latest Romanian-Soviet high-level dialogue has again given expression to the determination of Romania and the Soviet Union—as confirmed by the joint communique—to do their best to improve the political climate in our continent; establish a fruitful and mutually advantageous cooperation between European states; continue to actively work to achieve substantial reductions of troops and conventional armaments in Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals; and speed up the conclusion of the Vienna meeting with concrete results that are capable of raising the all-European process to higher qualitative levels in all fields.

Pointing out that these goals agreed with the requirements for a united Europe of peace and cooperation, in which a climate of good-neighborliness and trust should prevail, the joint communique emphasizes that during their talks the sides expressed the determination of their countries to firmly combat any attempts of revanchist forces—wherever they may happen and under whatever form—to question the current territorial-political realities in Europe. The inviolability of postwar frontiers is a prerequisite for lasting peace and security in Europe, the document reads. The sides stressed the need to put an end to the imperialist policy of sowing discord among nations and encouraging anti-communism, racism, chauvinism, and nationalism and to do everything possible to education nations in the spirit of friendship, cooperation, and peace.

The Soviet Union, the joint communique reads, fully supports the initiatives and efforts of Romania and Bulgaria to turn the Balkans into a zone of peace, cooperation, and good-neighborliness, without nuclear and chemical weapons and without foreign military

bases and troops. The communique also emphasizes the particular importance of continuing and deepening the bilateral and comprehensive dialogue between Balkan states at all levels, including at high level, in order to strengthen peace, trust, security, and cooperation in this region. The sides also expressed the support of their two countries for the initiatives of other states to create nuclear- and chemical-free regions of trust and good-neighborliness and enhance peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. They also stressed the importance that a concurrent abolition of NATO and the Warsaw Pact—and, as a first step, the dismantlement of their military organizations—would have for a radical improvement of the political climate in Europe.

Examining various regional conflicts, the sides stressed the need for their fast and just resolution through political and negotiated means, by observing each nation's right to independently decide its destiny.

The Romanian-Soviet high-level dialogue paid particular attention to world economic problems. In this respect, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Andrey Gromyko spoke out for intensifying efforts to find a global solution to the serious and complex problems of underdevelopment, including the foreign debt problem of the developing countries, and to establish a new international economic order, which can guarantee the economic security of all states and which would also be in accordance with the interest of world economic stability.

Anniversary With Soviet Friendship Group Marked

AU2405114488 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 May 88 p 5

[Text] On the 30th anniversary of the creation of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association, the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Association held a friendly meeting in Bucharest, on 20 May.

Deputy heads of sections at the RCP Central Committee, members of the leadership of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Council for Socialist Education and Culture, members of the Management Committee of the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Association, men of arts and letters, and journalists attended the meeting.

Writer Ion Hobana, member of the Bureau of the Management Committee of the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Association and Y.M. Tyazhelnikov, the ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest spoke about the importance of the celebrated event.

On this occasion, Y.M. Tyazhelnikov, ambassador of the USSR in Bucharest held a friendly reception on Friday, 20 May.

Moroccan Parliamentarians Pay Official Visit

Meet With Giosan

AU2005185188 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1834 GMT 20 May 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/5/1988—On May 20, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, met with a Moroccan parliamentary delegation, led by Ahmed Osman, president of the Chamber of Representatives of the Kingdom of Morocco. On the occasion, emphasis was placed on the role of the parliaments in the two countries in expanding and diversifying bilateral collaboration. At the same time, the wish was expressed to intensify their cooperation within the interparliamentary union and other international bodies, so that they may boost their contribution to the creation and establishment of a climate of peace and understanding among all world nations.

Received by Totu, Vaduva

AU2105143588 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1320 GMT 21 May 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/05/1988—Saturday, 21 May, the Moroccan parliamentary delegation led by Ahmed Osman, president of the Chamber of Representatives, had interviews with Ioan Totu, foreign affairs minister, and Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

Aspects of the development of bilateral economic cooperation, of intensification of mutual commercial exchanges as well as current international questions were approached on the occasion.

Rabat Reports Meeting

LD2205222188 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 22 May 88

[Text] Ahmed Osman, speaker of the parliament, has held talks in Bucharest with the Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. During the talks, the two sides reviewed Moroccan-Romanian relations and ways of consolidating them, and ways of developing trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Ahmed Osman also reviewed with the Romanian foreign minister current international issues, especially the Middle East conflict and the Iran-Iraq war, in addition to the issue of Third World indebtedness.

The Romanian official informed Ahmed Osman of his government's satisfaction over the resumption of diplomatic relations between Algeria and Morocco.

Meet With Ceausescu

LD2105150088 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 21 May 88

[Text] Yesterday, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu granted an audience to Ahmed Osman, speaker of the Chamber of Representatives, who is currently visiting Romania as the head of a parliamentary delegation that included representatives of the various political tendencies in the Chamber.

During the meeting, the two sides stressed the importance of the role played by the parliaments of the two countries for consolidating cooperative relations. The two sides also reviewed the international situation and a number of issues of mutual interest, and expressed satisfaction with the level of Moroccan-Romanian relations and with the deep friendly ties and respect between His Majesty King Hasan II and President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Coman Meets With Zaire's President Mobutu

AU2105181888 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1809 GMT 21 May 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/5/1988—President Mobutu Sese Seko of the Republic of Zaire received Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, who participated in the proceedings of the Mouvement Populaire de la Revolution of Zaire.

Expressing satisfaction at the ascending evolution of the Romanian-Zairean relations, during the interview, President Mobutu appreciated highly the recent dialogue at summit level, the understandings agreed upon on the occasion of his Romanian visit, and expressed the conviction that they would contribute to the development of the relations between Romania and Zaire on multiple planes.

The interview occasioned an exchange of cordial messages between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mobutu Sese Seko.

Balan Meets Canadian Communist Party Leader

AU2105143488 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1319 GMT 21 May 88

[Text] Ottawa, AGERPRES, 21/05/1988—The general secretary of the Communist Party of Canada, William Kashtan, received Radu Balan, secretary of the CC of the RCP, RCP representative to the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of Canada.

The reception occasioned a warm exchange of messages between RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and William Kashtan.

Ceausescu Pays Working Visit to Vilcea County

AU2405183288 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1814 GMT 24 May 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/5/1988—The RCP general secretary, President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu started a working visit to Vilcea County (southern Romania) on 24 May.

Accompanying them are Emil Bobu and Silviu Curticeanu.

The visit is an opportunity to analyze the way in which steps are taken in industrial and farming units in the county, in other sectors to fulfill the plan tasks for this year and the whole five-year plan period.

Two of the seven enterprises of national interest in the town of Dragasani were visited, as well as a producer cooperative farm.

Continuing their visit President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu arrived in the county seat—Rimnicu Vilcea.

They met with the Bureau of the Vilcea County RCP Committee.

The working visit continues.

Further on Rumors of Intervention in Slovenia

Youth Bodies Ask About Rumors

AU2505085888 Ljubljana MLADINA in Slovene No 20 20 May 88 p 12

[Letter by Ljubljana and Maribor University Youth Presidiums: "Public Question"]

[Text] From: The Presidium,

University Conference of Ljubljana;

The Presidium,

University Conference of Maribor,

The Socialist Youth Federation of Slovenia.

To: Tomaz Ertl, republican secretary for internal affairs;

Milan Kucan, Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia;

The Public:

Rumors have been spreading among the people lately, and they could be summed up briefly as follows:

At about the same time, at the beginning of spring, there was a session of the LCY Central Committee (which was followed by an inquisitional communique), as well as a session of the Military Council of the SFRY Armed Forces, which seems to have been held without the knowledge of the Central Committees of the LCY and of the LC of Slovenia. This political body (which seems to be quite independent, even in peacetime) is said to have examined in detail the activities that should be carried out in Slovenia as a defense against an imagined special war. The commander of the Ljubljana Army District (General Visnjic) is reported to have been instructed to get in touch with the heads of the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs and to check to what extent the Slovene authorities would be capable of keeping the situation under control after arrests (and, according to some versions, liquidations) had been carried out, which, on the assumptions of the scenario (drafted by the General Staff), would be followed by demonstrations, people marching in the streets, general strikes, civil disobedience, and boycotts (conscientious objection) among soldiers, militiamen, prison staff, public information media, and so forth.

The Commander of the Ljubljana Army District is said to have offered help "in controlling the situation, but he stressed that his primary role would be to protect himself (barracks, soldiers...)." Preparations were allegedly made in connection with the latter. The heads of the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs appear to have possessed sufficient presence of mind not to take any steps on their own. They consulted the Slovene politicians and the offensive was stopped, reportedly after an energetic intervention by Comrades Kucan and Dolanc. Regarding the latter, the joke is circulating to the effect that "Dolanc did not stop the offensive because he was against it, but because it was to be carried out without him."

We consider these rumors to be serious, because a similar scenario could be deduced from the daily press and from some magazines (FRONT of 1 April 1988, a General Staff visit to the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia, and so forth), and certain unverified documents also exist.

If the rumors are fabricated, they show that the people are alarmed and very distrustful because of the aggressive behavior and threats of the authorities. If the rumors are well founded, we may conclude that Slovenia escaped a military coup by a whisker.

We request from the recipients of the letter a clear and detailed answer to a simple question: How much and what is true in the rumors summarized above?

The student organizations have always worked publicly, and we are of the opinion that unclear or covert scenarios, designed behind the public's back, cause tension among the public. We request that the recipients, the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs, and the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia, convey the answer both to the information media and directly to us.

Bozidar Novak,

president,

for the Presidium of the Maribor University Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Slovenia.

Gorazd Drevensek,

president,

for the Presidium of the Ljubljana University Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Slovenia.

Maribor and Ljubljana, 11 May 1988.

BORBA Views Rumors

AU2405124688 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 May 88 p 4

[V. Simonovic report: "Concern Over Rumors"]

[Text] Ljubljana, 19 May—The Presidiums of the University Conferences of the Ljubljana and Maribor Socialist Youth Federations have put an open question — published in the latest edition of MLADINA—to the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs (Tomaz Ertl) and the Slovene LC Central Committee (Milan Kucan)

on how much and what kind of truth there is in the rumors among the public about various actions that have been prepared to defend Slovenia against the special war.

The leaderships of the student organizations write that rumors are spreading that could most briefly be outlined as follows: "In addition to the LCY Central Committee session at the beginning of spring, there was also a session of the Military Council of the Armed Forces of the SFRY. This political body was meant to analyze the action that would need to be taken in Slovenia in order to defend it against a well-planned special war. The Ljubljana Military District Command received instructions to make contact with the heads of the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs and to check how capable the Slovene government would be in keeping the situation under control after arrests [aretacija] were made. This would, according to the envisaged scenario, be followed by demonstrations and general strikes.... However, the heads of the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs were sensible enough not to take matters into their own hands. They consulted Slovene political circles and the offensive was halted, particularly after strong intervention by Comrades Kucan and Dolanc...."

As MLADINA states, the Presidiums took these rumors seriously because, on the basis of daily newspapers and some magazines, it could be concluded that a similar scenario does exist, as well as certain unverified documents. "If these rumors are invented, then they warn that people are witnesses to aggressive behavior and threats from the authorities, and are therefore disturbed and very distrustful. If the rumors are true then we can conclude that Slovenia avoided military intervention by a whisker." The student organizations also believe that vague and concealed scenarios, which are being devised behind the scenes, cause tension in the public's mood and, therefore, they demand that the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs and the Slovene LC Central Committee provide answers to the media and to the student organizations themselves.

Daily Attacks MLADINA

AU2405193188 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 May 88 p 7

[B.O. commentary: "The Military Putsch of MLADINA and Mr Majer"]

[Text] MLADINA is indeed inexhaustible. It continues to play with everything around it and to break expensive toys. But, judging from everything, the "game" is increasingly acquiring the characteristics of an outcome that is more worrying than ever before. The mischievous boys whose playing must cause "the parents" to think are brandishing knives. There is no playing with daggers.

The last issue of MLADINA carries several articles under the heading of "The Night of the Long Knives." The allusion to Hitler's settling of accounts with his Nazi Comrade Roehm is more than obvious. Without wishing to analyze the tendency of this publication to subtly insist on its spiritual connection with the symbol of the Reich, the alleged night of knives is an unbelievable lie about the preparations for a military putsch in the SR of Slovenia. Using a newly created "democratic and civilized framework," with an arrogantly militant approach, MLADINA brings its (is it only MLADINA's?!) concept of destruction to the "logical" level of a suspension of "democratic blooming" with a generals' putsch.

We know virtually everything about MLADINA, but we can only surmise what is happening behind the scenes.

What do we know about Viktor Majer? What does that name mean to us? In some people, it perhaps means uncomfortable recollections of the past when the likes of Majer were not called mister and were not welcome.

Here we are now, people who know how to forgive, but in no way to forget, because so many ugly pictures cannot disappear just like that. Forgiveness is a characteristic of a great people, and we have to live together in this dynamic and mad world. In any case, people in this country have always had the special gift of being able to separate sincere friends from fake ones, regardless of what they are called and where they come from.

Nevertheless, Viktor Majer is a special person. Of course, in this dynamic time of communication, his profession of expert journalist "on the Macedonian and Albanian questions, Kosovo, and the Balkans" gains in significance, not only because of real news, which means life in the work he does, but primarily because of the events he writes about.

Mr Majer is not a beginner when it comes to writing. He is not uneducated. He received his doctorate in economic science long ago in 1959, and it was even in our country, in Zagreb. In itself the academic title has no significance in journalist circles. However, in Majer's case it could be important, primarily because of the unavoidable imperative of intellectual honesty, without which no one can undertake long-term scientific study or write seriously for newspapers.

What happened? How has Majer, despite everything, survived for so long in his job of finding material for his preconceived ideas about the futility of the communist vision, which necessarily ends in anarchy or dictatorship? Is this only a question of a specific market for the written word?

It is neither possible nor necessary to answer all questions on Majer's work or his employers. Despite his advanced age, Majer is tireless in his crusade against Yugoslavia. Several days ago, he published the fantastic speculation on "the attempted putsch in the SR of Slovenia" in his principal newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG.

Despite everything, Mr Majer is difficult to explain. Does he come here because he hates us or does he hate us because he comes? However, when it comes to hatred, an enemy from outside was never sufficient anywhere in the world. Let us only read articles in MLADINA, in which almost identical words, manners, and lies dominate as those in which Majer's outline also abound. The scenario of MLADINA's putsch, the same as Majer's, is just as scandalous as it is bizarre. There is something of Baron Muenchhausen's spirit there, but what is involved in this case is not just tall tales.

A newspaper lie can be understood if it is made because of insufficient knowledge, immaturity, and a lack of a journalist's experience. It can be understood, but not justified. Most often the lie is not repeated, most often one lie is sufficient to learn.

But, their lies are not accidental. They (lies) have been fabricated, not with the purpose of selling the paper, but rather to destroy, to create dark forebodings of a totalitarian denouement.

Judging by everything, a military coup is their dream. The realization of MLADINA's and Majer's dream would be the culmination of a plan that they see as proof of the "existence" of a country whose existence Majer negated for decades.

Claims about preparations for a military putsch exceed MLADINA's present achievements in all respects, and that is after some Slovene organs had made assessments and gave assurances that attacks on the Army do not exist, or that they have definitely stopped. What is the relation between these assessments and this kind of MLADINA's writing? Could its writing be reduced to the principle of elementary journalistic freedom? Is MLADINA's game with metaphors not "demanding the right to legal schism"?

The theory of MLADINA's support and mentors, which is a condition for increasingly open hostility, is not to name names, but neither is it to remain silent. Such a conclusion could also be drawn from Majer's unreserved support for "putschists" from MLADINA, and not only for them. This support is a symbol of the "civilized world's" interference in Balkan affairs, of support for an increasingly demonstrated separatist dream.

Underestimating these newspapers and journalists would be more dangerous than anything else. True, there are in this country many important issues that should be resolved, immediately if possible. But, for the sake of this, we must not ignore those forces that are openly offering their own alternative way of destroying everything that exists, even if they opened their discussion forum in a "small" newspaper. Let us only recall that Il Duce too was a small journalist who everyone laughed at.

At present, a sneer is the last thing we can allow ourselves. Because, not only has the assessment made by the Presidency and the Presidium on the real essence of attacks by MLADINA and some other newspapers on the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] and the concept of All People's Defense been seriously understood, but they have been openly denied or silently ignored in other communes. In this case, silence cannot be understood as mere negligence, or political blindness. This could be, and we fear that it is, support stronger than words.

[The following passage is carried boxed within the body of the item]

What Have MLADINA and Majer Written [subhead]

In its latest issue MLADINA, the organ of the Socialist Youth Federation of Slovenia, has launched the theses on the alleged preparations for a military putsch and the purported intention of the Army to arrest and liquidate a group of intellectuals in the SR of Slovenia. MLADINA invokes the scenario of a military coup, which was allegedly drafted at the latest session of the Military Council of the Armed Forces. As the public has already been informed, the question of attacks against the YPA was only touched on at that session. MLADINA also invokes the alleged secret sessions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, which purportedly discussed subject. Viktor Majer, correspondent of FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, has launched an almost identical thesis on the preparations for a "military coup" in the SR of Slovenia.

What is involved here are insinuations and allegations of the crudest kind, another crude attack on the part of MLADINA and its mentors against the YPA, which fits perfectly into their anti-Army campaign of the special-war type that has lasted for years. [End of boxed item]

LCY CC Presidium Discusses Conference

LD2505021588 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 24 May 88

[Text] The public discussion of the theses for the LCY conference and the four LC conferences already held at the republican level clearly confirm that holding this meeting of Yugoslav Communists—the largest between two congresses —is justified, as is the choice of themes for the meeting. Because of the very serious economic and social situation in the country, it is easy to conclude that the approximately 800 participants in the LCY conference will call for more speed and energy in the economic and political system and renewal in the LCY.

This is a summary of the assessment made at today's session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. It considered preparations for the conference, and presidents of the provincial and Central Committees of the LC spoke about the situation in the republics and provinces and in their party organizations before this meeting of the LCY.

Considering the last technical and organizational preparations for the conference, which are often more than just that, the Presidium members decided today to propose to the delegates that the conference should work in three groups; for socioeconomic relations; for the political system of socialist self-management; and, the third group, for the LC and ideological and theoretical work. Since the conference is primarily a working gathering, the Presidium decided not to invite guests, as is usually done at congresses. The work of the first conference of the LCY, which begins in Belgrade on Sunday will be followed by 387 Yugoslav reporters from 83 editorial staffs, as well as foreign journalists accredited in Belgrade.

Bucin on Planned Changes to SAWPY Statute

LD2305110088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0024 GMT 23 May 88

[Nenad Bucin's introductory remarks at the SAWPY Federal Conference session 23 May in Belgrade—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 23 May (TANJUG)—An attempt was made to make changes and additions to the SAWPY program's objectives and statute so as to express something which, at our society's present stage of development, constitutes the substance of the Socialist Alliance's social and political activity as the backbone of the political system of socialist self-management. This was stressed today by Nenad Bucin [SAWPY Presidium member], in a speech to the SAWPY Federal Conference. He explained the proposed changes and additions to the program objectives and of the SAWPY statute.

The need for these changes stems from our overall action to improve our political system and from our commitment to developing faster and more consistent democratization of relations and socialist self-management. In the public discussion held in connection with this, most organizations expressed their willingness to speak about this document openly, critically, and constructively, searching for the solutions that will pull the Socialist Alliance from the margins of our social and political life.

Noting that among the members of the commission for the elaboration of the draft changes and additions to the statute accord was reached on most issues, Bucin said that additional consultations are required on some issues where this was not the case. The commission proceeded from the standpoint that if there is no general accord, the degree to which a solution is acceptable should be consistent with the views of the majority of the delegates, commission members.

Bucin spoke in detail about the novel features inherent in this document, ranging from the text in the introductory section about Josip Broz Tito's historic role in developing the Socialist Alliance and the definition of only the basic objectives of this organization in the construction of socialist society, to a clearer elaboration of the role of the SAWPY as the political basis of the delegate system and the protagonist of the broadest possible social control over the work of the authority organs. The draft statute provides a comprehensive definition of all features of the SAWP, Bucin stressed, adding that the role and tasks of every social-political organization within the Socialist Alliance and the role and status of social organizations and citizens' associations within the front have to be accurately established.

Mentioning that the draft in particular elaborates the tasks and commitments of the LC in the front and its position as a leading ideological and political force, Bucin said that an attempt had been made to define the SAWP more suitably and to describe it conceptually as a social-political organization. The draft of the statute, he said expresses to a greater extent the social nature of the Socialist Alliance and clearly defines the way the SAWP organs are constituted, their composition, and the authority and the principle of their work.

In the areas of cadre policy and election to the Socialist Alliance, significant changes were made in process of electing delegates and delegations in the SAWP conferences (secretary of vote from local to federal conferences). A novel feature in this area is the introduction of an electoral session of the SWAPY Federal Conference every 4 years. This flows from the need to secure cadre conditions for unified and coordinated additions to the organization.

Changes were made in the way the Presidium of the SWAPY Federal Conference is elected. Secret voting has been introduced and the proposed pictorial solution of a badge symbol for the Yugoslav SAWP has been agreed on. The badge symbolizes the composite nature and the unity of our community, stressed Bucin, and its opening to the world and to the challenges of modern times, its socialist character and communist orientation, and the cohesive force of all our society's progressive forces to implement the historic objectives of our working class.

Bucin referred to two specific demands that were not accepted or incorporated in the text of the draft statute. These demands were insisted on only by the proposer, against all other members of the commission. This applies to the demand that the guidelines defining membership in the SAWP, the rights and duties of Socialist Alliance members, and the issues concerning the SAWP organizational system as a special sociopolitical organization be omitted from the draft statute. The other outstanding issue concerns the method of decisionmaking in the Socialist Alliance, especially during the adoption of SAWPY program objectives and statute. The proposal, said Bucin, is that this issue should be decided by consensus—with the agreement of all republican and provincial SAWP organizations and sociopolitical organizations in the federation.

As an argument not to accept the first proposal, Bucin said, the view was expressed to the commission that if it wants to be confirmed as a place where decisions and policy are determined and not as a mere executor of political decisions approved elsewhere, the SAWP must be built as a sociopolitical organization in its own right. This is the condition that will allow the SAWP to successfully fulfill its role as a front of organized socialist forces. In connection with the second demand, Bucin said that in a period of growing aspirations toward democratization, decisionmaking through general agreement seems to be the least suitable. With regard to this issue, he said, we can use the analogy to solutions in the statutes of other social-political organizations, in which decisions are made exclusively by reference to the majority principle.

According to Bucin, the commission has completed all the business entrusted to it by the Federal Conference, despite the fact that it worked up to the very end in a truncated form. In view of the fact that is a very important task, which implies a common commitment by all front subjects, it is incomprehensible that its leading parts, the LC first and foremost, did not discharge its commitment and have its representative on hand through the completion of the commission's work.

Apart from that, Bucin said, the commission was open to all initiatives, proposals, and suggestions that came in, not only up to the end of the public discussion but virtually up to the session today. Bucin said that it was difficult to find an occasion when so many suggestions and proposals made in the public discussion were accepted, as was the case in this instance.

Pointing out that the period of time between the initiative's launching and the day envisaged for adopting the changes had been unusually long, Bucin said that the reasons for that had to be sought in the different interpretation of the role of the Socialist Alliance in various environments and in because the changes, in a qualitatively new manner, settled the basic organizational principles and activity of the SAWP. These reasons, to a greater extent, made the process of coordinating the stands difficult, slowed it down, and frequently and unnecessarily brought up new questions and problems.

The proposed changes and additions to the program objectives and SAWP sublimate the efforts and the results of a quest for solutions that will make it possible to more fully and efficiently implement the constitutional functions of the Socialist alliance. For this reason they should be supported, concluded Nenad Bucin.

Montenegro LC Views Economy, LCY Conference

Session Opens

LD2005082488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0709 GMT 20 May 88

[Text] Titograd, 20 May (TANJUG)—The Montenegro LC conference started in Titograd this morning. In the course of its 2-day work, the conference will assess the activities of this republic's LC on realizing the stands of the Congress. Dr Miljan Radovic, president of the Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium, will submit the introductory report.

Around 230 delegates are taking part in the work of the conference. Half of them are from associated labor. The work of the conference is followed by more than 100 reporters from the whole country.

Radovic Addresses Meeting

LD2105085188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0752 GMT 20 May 88

[Text] Titograd, 20 May (TANJUG)—In many elements, the economic situation in Montenegro has reached critical proportions. We have faced the abolishment of unprofitable production. Because of this, more than 3,000 workers lost their jobs. In an overheated social atmosphere, work stoppages have become frequent, and a great number of workers and citizens are living on the edge of the existential minimum. This was stressed by Dr Miljan Radovic, president of the Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium, when submitting an introductory report at the Montenegro LC Conference, which started this morning in Titograd.

According to Radovic, solutions for a way out of the crisis cannot be sought in partial measures and changes to individual laws. It is obvious that deep interventions into the totality of the system are needed.

In this connection, he said that we are at that critical point of our development when it is necessary to resolutely and without delay adopt those programs and changes in our political and economic system that would put an end to the processes of destabilization and crisis, and open up safer prospects for development in stable political relations.

Radovic stressed that in a party debate on the thesis for the LC conference, the most frequently mentioned theme was the question of ideological, political, and action unity of the LC at all levels, particularly among the leaderships of the LCY and the LC in the republics and provinces. Dissatisfaction and criticism because of the increasingly prominent phenomena of lack of unity, federalization in the LCY, and delays in developing and implementing party policy are present. The general demand is that unity in party activity should be ensured without vacillation, and that the measures of concrete activity, both toward leaderships and individuals who are not realizing in practice this demand of the membership, should be undertaken, Radovic said.

He spoke in favor of a consistent realization of ideopolitical differentiation and responsibility. Radovic said that as soon as possible we should get out of the situation in which, as a rule, everybody was responsible and nobody was responsible, or, whereby concrete responsibility is established only in economic situations. He

believes that it is necessary to establish the practice of regular and public assessments of the work of all those in political, state, self-managing, and responsible offices. When the lack of readiness to work, or incapability of individuals and organs is shown through evidence, their concrete responsibility, including also dismissal from their duties, should be established without vacillation and opportunism.

Radovic also mentioned some concrete examples where resolution to establish individual and concrete responsibility was lacking. These primarily include the electric power industry, where orientations from the congress and the LC Central Committee are being implemented inconsistently, then banks, where obstruction in the realization of the policy of self-managing transformation of the banking system is prominent, and also delays and lack of consistency in the rationalization of higher education and scientific and research work, and similar spheres. He also said that no responsibility was established for the phenomenon of usurpation and appropriating social property, for regional and municipal antagonisms and behavior characterized by exclusive interest in localism and particularism, or for cases of groups and individuals departing from the LC ideology and policy, and violating its moral norms.

In this connection, Radovic expressed the conviction that the Montenegro LC Conference will endorse a demand in the proposed stands whereby in the LC there is no place for those who act from nationalistic, dogmatic-bureaucratic and petit-bourgeouis-liberalist positions, for those who violate the law, abuse their offices and positions, and who, on this basis, gain personal benefit. Also, those who undermine social property, usurp self-managing rights of working people and citizens, and damage the moral and political prestige of the LC with their behavior, should not remain in the LC.

Miljan Radovic stressed that the LC should do everything necessary to ensure that in all segments of Montenegro society such relations develop, as well as the awareness and knowledge that a prosperous development of production forces and socialist self-management could not be realized without much more knowledge and expertise, and that highly expert socialist-orientated cadres are among the most important factors of modern development.

He also believes it is necessary to ensure planning of cadre requirements and, without vacillation, to eliminate sectarianism, subjectivism, nepotism, and monopoly of individuals and groups. Also, the LC should prevent the phenomemon of grouping, horizontal political rotation, careerism, and cadre combinations, and prevent abuses of the cadre policy in the struggle for offices and power. All these and other deformations of cadre policy, Radovic believes, will be overcome most successfully through its democratization, openness in work and regular assessments of the work success of both collective organs and individuals in them, which should become a regular practice.

Miljan Radovic also announced that the Montenegro LC would fight a resolute battle with the proponents of all nationalistic phenomena. He said that the greatest obligation and responsibility for the LC is to curb Montenegrin nationalism, eliminating primarily the origins and causes that reproduce it. He also said that a resolute action would also be led against greater Serbian, Albanian, Muslim, and Croatian nationalisms, and their proponents.

Radovic established that the stabilization of the political situation in Kosovo is a common Yugoslav problem and obligation of priority importance. He said that Montenegro Communists and all socialist forces in the republic are resolute in their belief that a consistent and comprehensive realization of the conclusions of the ninth LCY Central Committee session and the Yugoslav program for halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo should be realized, as well as the return of those who emigrated and the arrival of all those who wish to live and work in this province. He spoke in favor of strengthening intranational confidence and creating conditions for life and work in togetherness of all nations and nationaiities in Kosovo. The condition for this, Radovic said, is a steady and resolute struggle against all aspects of nationalistic manifestation of Albanian nationalists and separatists, as well as against all other nationalisms. Radovic said that because of the special significance of this question, the Montenegro LC Central Committee would discuss at one of its sessions the realization of its operative program in the implementation of the conclusions of the ninth LCY Central Committee session and the Yugoslav program on Kosovo.

Radovic also spoke in favor of a speedy adoption of changes to the SFRY Constitution, and said that it is necessary to ensure decisionmaking on the totality of these changes, including also the proposals from the public debate. Their result, he said, must be a delegate system which is developed in such a way that it expresses the synthesis of various interests, direct elections, secret voting, open lists [of candidates] and all those solutions that would mean a democratization of social relations. Radovic also spoke in favor of expressing support for the demand for a more efficient functioning of the federation and a clearer definition of its rights and duties, as well as for the strengthening of the role of associated labor in decisionmaking in the federation and abolishing consensus in the area of implementing policies. He said that we should also oppose the practice whereby republican-provincial structures accuse federal organs of being the only culprits for all our problems, but we should also fight to eliminate shortcomings in the functioning of the federation.

Upcoming Conference Examined

LD2205085788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0835 GMT 21 May 888

[Excerpts] Titograd, 21 May (TANJUG)—The Montenegrin LC Conference resumed work today discussing the degree of ideological and action training of the LC of this republic. This is with regard to the realization of the stands of the 13th LCY Congress and the 9th Montenegrin LC Congress.

At today's session, the participants of the conference were greeted on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium member Stefan Korosec. He said that the preparations for the LCY conference both in the republics and provinces reaffirmed that the basic orientation of the 13th LCY Congress should not be changed in essence. Our entire society, he said, rightly expects that these conferences should contribute to the social integration and to the launching of action so that everyone can successfully resolve their own problems and realize the principle of relying on one's own resources, as well as to the essential component of the development strategy. There is a strong request, added Korosec, for the assessment of responsibility of the LCY organs, including of the Central Committee and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, because of a failure to implement the orientations of the 13th LCY Congress. We will have to discuss this openly and with valid arguments at the LCY conferences because we must do all we can not to let down the party membership, working people, and citizens in their expectations.

Korosec pointed out that the LC, especially the Central Committee and its Presidium, must have a self-critical attitude to their own responsibility for the present situation and for the slow implementation of the 13th LCY Congress stands. Although the stands can only be implemented by the LCY membership as a whole, party organs at all levels must change their method of work and strengthen the responsibility of all members. This is the basic prerequisite for the consolidation of unity in the activity of the LC and for the overall responsibility of the LCY, added Korosec.

He stressed that the LCY Conference must contain clearly defined program and action orientations, taking into account new perceptions and approaches in the LC. We have no use for unsubstantiated labeling, emphasizing of differences, formal voting about realistic economic categories and the market, or for the independence of economic subjects and the iteration of constitutional and statutory orientations on the vanguard, said Korosec. The LCY must act according to criteria of capability and success in the struggle to overcome the crisis. This is the condition for restoring the trust of workers in the LC and in the vision of our socialist self-managing development. Korosec stressed that stagnation in the development of society requires the reexamination of everything that stands in the way of overcoming the crisis.

This is first and foremost the predominant role of the state in social reproduction, which requires a stepping up of the process of deregulation. This means, Korosec added, the restriction of functions of the state to duties within its competence. The debureaucratization of society is the most effective means of development, and the unity in action of the LCY is the significant prerequisite for greater efficiency and reaffirmation of the LC as a creative force.

He added that the essential goals of development cannot be achieved without breaking up dogmatic concepts on socialism as a system. This can, allegedly, be built on the basis of subjective desires and wishes, without appreciating objective economic laws and commodities production.

Speaking about the economic reform, Korosec stressed that its concept must proceed from the self-managing socialist vision of our society, the position of workers and people and achievements of modern science, as well as from our experiences.

The essential content of the reform lies in the restructuring policy and in the expansion of the philosophy of development strategy, as well as in a new quality of the economic policy. This is a test of trust and ability in the implementation of the program and is, therefore, of crucial, importance in selecting a direction of necessary measures, so that we can enter the phase of more efficient and dynamic economic growth.

Alongside economic reform, Korosec went on, we must reform our political system in the sense of ensuring the development of self-management, self-managing democracy, and democratic decisionmaking, as well as the realization of workers' and class interests and full equality of the nations and nationalities.

We cannot find a way out if we do not make a differentiation between work and laziness, creativeness and mental verbal training, good producers and bad ones, and between efforts to seek new solutions to specific problems and waiting and expectation. New stabilization programs require new cadres and new knowledge. The answer is in young cadres, and this is one of the essential conditions for the cadre reconstruction and the way out of the crisis. Also necessary is the differentiation within the LC, but we must try to implement it consistently, guided by positive development programs. In this way we will restore trust in the LC and gain strong support from the working class for the realization of our stands and visions of socialist development, said Stefan Korosec in conclusion.

During the morning proceedings of the 2d day of the conference, almost all participants in the discussion tried to give their contribution to seeking a solution to the question—how to get out of the economic, political, and even moral crisis.

The party of the working class, said Marko Sekularic, cannot only deal with producing documents and live off the glory it gained in the National Liberation War. We must break away from such practice and resolutely follow the guidelines that we set ourselves through programs and conclusions of congress. [passage omitted]

Delegate Blagoje Lucic sees the only way out in the resolution of three basic problems—the country's overindebtedness, unemployment, and lack of unity within the LC. He proposed that the law should restrict or ban all irrational investments and abolish, at all levels, funds for entertainment [reprezentacija], as well as prevent individuals from independently using social resources.

Speaking about the phenomenon of nationalism, Miodrag Koljevic stressed that it must be made very clear that no aspect of nationalism can have any connections with the LC. He added that the LC frequently does not move any further from conclusions without sufficient resolve in the struggle against nationalism. [passage omitted]

Milos Mester asked whether the present political and economic cadres are ready for and capable of realizing the conclusions of the 13th LCY and the 9th Montenegrin LC Congresses. If they are ready, what is the purpose of this conference? If they are not, we can have no impact on them, said Mester. [passage omitted]

Ramiz Bambur assessed positively the recent elections in the Montenegrin SAWP, stressing that a very important thing for this activity is the fact that the Montenegrin LC Central Committee Presidium had endorsed specific duties and tasks of the LC and that its involvement was felt in the elections. [passage omitted]

We cannot be satisfied with the situation in present relations in the party and society, said Vlado Nikolic, noting that part of the party leadership has become integrated into the state mechanism under the excuse that the system will function better in that way. Decisions were jointly passed on which no one could comment, because these were "decisions adopted on behalf of the party and of society." In such conditions, he said, people were respected not for their own abilities, but for their attitude toward the leadership. For this reason inadequate people were taking up numerous leading posts, which has contributed to the exacerbation of the already alarming situation in the country.

Rajko Jelic warned of the increasing dissatisfaction of workers because of a fall in the standard of living. He thinks that the burden of the economic stabilization is not evenly distributed to all strata of society. He also thinks that some do not feel it at all in these difficult conditions, acquiring, so to speak, enormous fortunes overnight in contravention of work. All this has been known for a long time, but little is done specifically to stand in the way of these phenomena. [passage omitted]

After the discussion ended, the stands and proposals were adopted, which in the main insist on unity within the LC—ranging from the basic organization to the LCY Central Committee. The lengthy text amounting to about 20 typewritten pages places emphasis on individual and collective responsibility and says that before they take stands on the most important issues the LC organs are bound by duty to organize discussions in the basic organizations. No one can bear the consequences of expressing public and well-argued criticism while specific responsibility must be borne for publicly expressed untruths, intrigues, and insinuations, the document says.

It was agreed that the stands and proposals should be discussed by the Central Committee at its next session. On the basis of these stands and proposals, the Central Committee should work out a program of action as a foundation for the membership organizations and leadership involvement and activity during the period ending with the 10th Montenegrin LC congress. [passage omitted]

The conference appealed for more workers in direct production, for young people and for people who create material and intellectual values to become LC members. The LC, says the document, must resolutely overcome the serious difficulties in cadre policy, fight for the affirmation of professionalism and consistent safeguards for the public nature of work and democratic values, for direct elections, and for a secret vote for those who discharge public office.

In adopting this document, the participants in the conference spoke out for suppressing the LC leadership monopoly in relation to basic organizations and the membership, against the repetition of generic conclusions and frequent meetings, for the adoption of realistic stands in organizations and in the committees, and for responsibility to be borne for nonimplementation of the conclusions.

A special chapter is devoted to the resolve to overcome opportunism on manifestations of nationalism. Support was also rendered for resolute implementation of the conclusions of the ninth LCY Central Committee session on Kosovo, supression of all aspects of counterrevolutionary activity, and prevention of emigration of Montenegrins and Serbs from Kosovo.

In the section on economic reform, the conference was in favor of constructing an efficient market-planned economic management model of consolidating social ownership, and of mitigating the negative social consequences inherent in the present stage of the struggle for overcoming the crisis. Attention was drawn to the need to extract proper value from the comparative advantages that Montenegro has at its disposal as regards littoral and mountain tourism and agriculture. [passage omitted]

The conference stands and proposals gave an important place to the question of improving the distribution system to securing work motivation and attaining better results. Work efficiency must be stepped up and administrative apparatus in state administration delegate assemblies, sociopolitical organizations, and organizations of associated labor reduced. Specific programs will be worked out by the end of the year in this regard. In addition, the number of official cars must be reduced considerably, and the cost of entertainment and foreign visits reduced to a realistic level. [passage omitted]

This document, in which many criticial observations, proposals, and suggestions by the delegates have been incorporated, also speaks of constitutional changes. The conference has come out in favor of a careful review of the proposal to incorporate the Chamber of Associated labor in the SFRY Assembly. This is because this would make it possible for the interests of the working class to be expressed more authentically. The document says that to shift the deadlines for the adoption of constitutional amendments or to adopt them only in part is unacceptable.

Seventy-two delegates, that is to say about one half of those elected in their organizations, took part in the discussion.

Savo Sekaric, secretary of the LC of Montenegro Central Committee Presidium, stressed at the conclusion of the conference that this party meeting of Montenegrin Communists had passed off in a constructive atmosphere and that its participants had put forward authentic observations and assessments on the most essential questions characterizing the socioeconomic and political situation in Montenegro. In his assessment, the most important tasks were preordained by the serious socioeconomic and social situation, by inevitable reforms in our economic and political system, and also by new economic policy measures. This means, stressed Sekaric, that the main battlefield is the transition to a realistic economy and market economy, which implies maximum reliance on one's own resources.

The decisive battle for economic stabilization and for overcoming the crisis must be conducted by turning in on ourselves and our own problems, and not by expecting and demanding that others should resolve them, which is what often happens in our country, and such suggestions were even made during the conference, Sekaric said.

Sekaric also stressed that the conference had unreservedly and resolutely manifested the widely held sentiments of the membership of the LC of Montenegro and among the people, that the ideo-political and united action of the LC, and especially of its leadership at all levels, is the precondition for the unity of the working class and the unity of our nations and nationalities. He also said that sharp criticism had rightly been leveled against all those who, in one way or another, are undermining and diluting LCY revolutionary activity. The LCY Central Committee and the republican central and provincial committees are expected to organize and set in motion actions to this end, said Savo Sekaric in conclusion.

Defense Secretary Meets With Army Youth Group

LD2405224688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1447 GMT 24 May 88

[Text] Belgrade, 24 May (TANJUG)—To mark Youth Day, on 25 May, Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic, federal secretary for national defense, received a delegation of the Organization of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA], led by Captain Boris Legner, president of the Presidium of this organization, and extended his congratulations on the forthcoming holiday.

Dwelling on the results achieved by young people in the Army, Col Gen Kadijevic stressed that the youth organization reaffirmed itself as an important factor in the development of the combat ability and ideopolitical unity of the Armed Forces. Young people in the YPA have a responsible and creative approach to carrying out the tasks specific for this military organization, he said. He also drew attention to the importance of the activity of the youth organization in the YPA with regard to nurturing combat and revolutionary traditions of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. The foundations we laid, with Tito in the lead, and also your qualities, are a certain guarantee for the further socialist self-managing development of our country, Col Gen Veljko Kadijevic said.

Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly President Elected

LD2405210188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0825 GMT 24 May 88

[Text] Sarajevo, 24 May (TANJUG)—In Sarajevo, at a joint session of all the chambers, delegates of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly took a secret vote and elected Zlatan Karavdic, delegate in the chamber of municipalities, president of the republican assembly. Karavdic got 134 votes and the second candidate, Suada Muminagic, got 81, out of the total of 227. Twelve voting papers were invalid.

Radioactive Capsule Falls From Container

LD2305200688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1853 GMT 23 May 88

[Text] Pristina, 23 May (TANJUG)—During an examination of welds at the Inkos Institute in Obilic, a capsule containing the radioactive isotope iridium-192 became detached and fell. [sentence as received]

It was announced late this afternoon that, according to measurements by the health center's department for Radiological Protection, the level of radiation in the

immediate vicinity—up to 200 meters distant—is 48 microroentgens, which does not represent a danger to people. Despite this, all measures have been taken to neutralize the radiation. There is no danger to Inkos workers beyond this, the announcement by the information department of the Electrical Industry of Kosovo [Elekroprivreda Kosova], a composite organization of associated labor, stresses. Immediately after this incident, the competent organs and the Boris Kidric Institute in Vinca were consulted about the return of the capsule to the container, which, according to assurances from Elektroprivreda Kosova, will be completed very quickly.

Mikulic Stops in Paris En Route to Japan

Meets With Rocard

LD2405163688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1503 GMT 10 May 88

[Text] Paris, 24 May (TANJUG)—On his way to Japan, Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, arrived this afternoon in Paris.

Immediately after arriving, Mikulic went to the Hotel Matignon, where he met French Prime minister Michel Rocard. Mikulic is the first premier to be met by Rocard since the latter was appointed prime minister 2 weeks ago.

Holds Talks With Rocard

LD2405230288 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2011 GMT 24 May 88

[Text] Paris, May 24 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic and his French counterpart Michel Rocard said here Tuesday that the two countries' political relations are traditionally good, but that they have not found an adequate expression in bilateral economic cooperation. Mikulic stopped over briefly in Paris on his to Japan.

The two prime ministers particularly stressed the need for efforts by both sides to advance economic cooperation in the coming period. A session of the Franco-Yugoslav Economic Council, scheduled for June 8-10 in Paris, is also expected to contribute to this end.

Congratulating Rocard on his appointment to the premiership, Mikulic informed him in detail about the economic stabilization measures recently adopted by the Yugoslav Assembly.

He also expressed his appreciation for France's support to the implementation of Yugoslavia's economic stabilization program.

Recalling the long history and quality of friendly relations between the two countries and his personal knowledge of Yugoslavia, Rocard accepted with pleasure Mikulic's invitation to visit Yugoslavia in the near future.

Arrives in Tokyo

LD2505093488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0906 GMT 25 May 88

[Text] Tokyo, 25 May (TANJUG)—Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, has arrived in Tokyo where, as the guest of Japanese Premier Noboru Takeshita, he will hold talks on further advancing bilateral relations and raising economic cooperation to a new, significantly higher level. TANJUG Reporter Miodrag Radovic reports that the Tokyo press, before the start of the talks tomorrow, are describing Yugoslav-Japanese relations as excellent.

Branko Mikulic is the first Yugoslav Premier to officially visit Japan. President Tito visited the country in 1968 and laid the foundation for the steady improvement of relations between the two states.

Krunic Sends Congratulations to Mauroy

AU2005151488 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 May 88 p 7

[Text] Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent a message of congratulations to Pierre Mauroy on the occasion of his being elected secretary general of the French Socialist Party.